

BURIALS 351 THROUGH 400

Burial 351

Catalog # 1716

Datum Point: 97

Grid coordinates: S84.5/E145

Elevation of Cranium: 0.39' asl

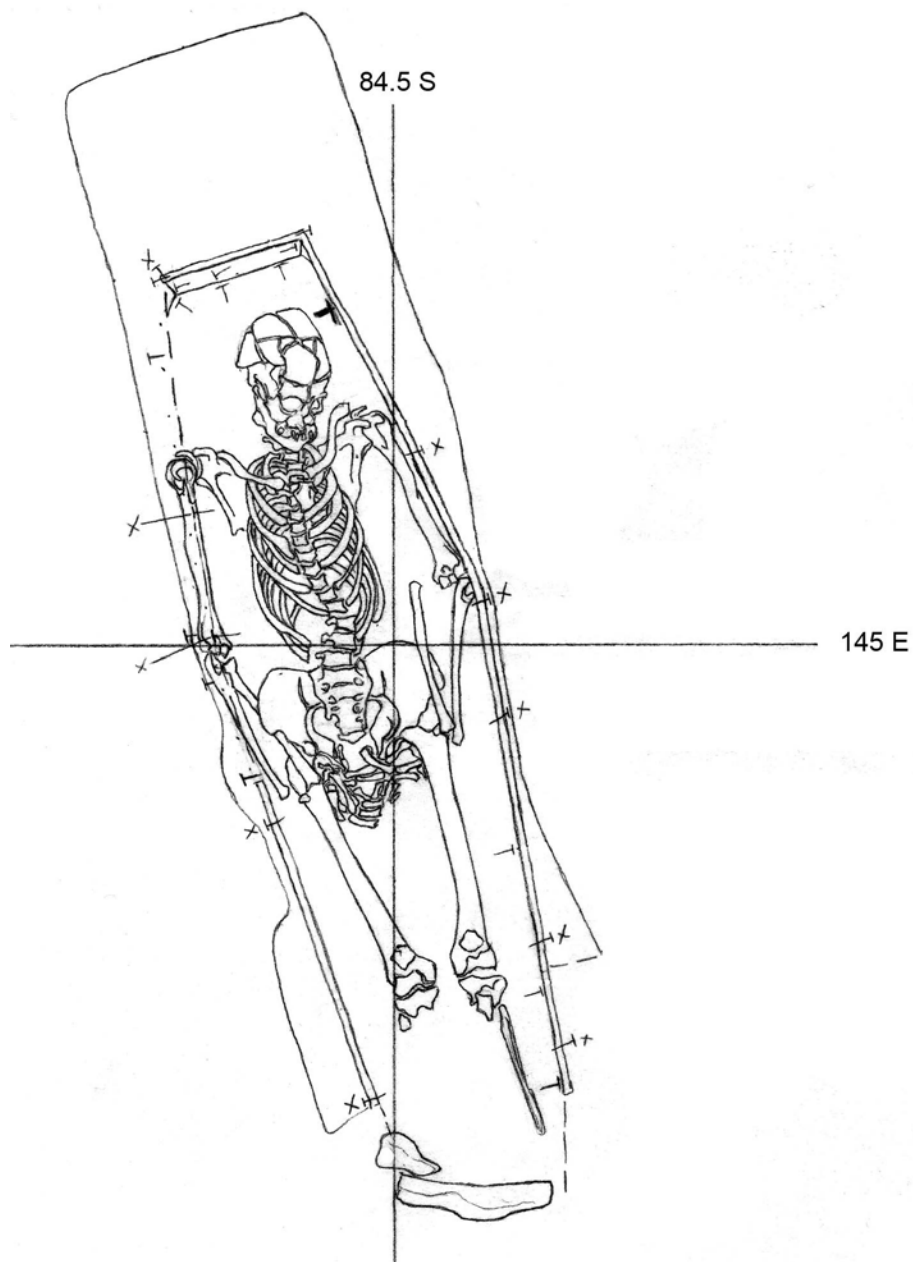
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 351 was of a man between 50 and 60 years of age. The grave was located in the southeast corner of Lot 17, and had been truncated below the knees by a stone wall. Its shaft outline was rectangular, but the soil fill was not described. No artifacts were recovered from the fill, though a small fragment of kiln waste, presumed to be from the soil matrix, was removed during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

The man's coffin was hexagonal in shape. Its southern edge had been disturbed, probably during 19th-century trenching behind 22 Reade Street. Excavators could not identify a coffin lid, but located a grey stain that was assumed to be the lid. The elevation of the highest part of the coffin was recorded at 0.89', its bottom at -0.02'. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The coffin wood was poorly preserved and was not identified.

The man was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis. Skeletal remains were in poor condition. Two copper-alloy straight pins were recorded *in situ*: one on the thoracic vertebrae above the sternum and one on the cheekbone.

Absent any evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 351 was assigned to the Middle Group.

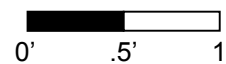


Burial #: 351

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/27/92

Drawing #: 760



Burial 352

Series 56

Catalog # 1719

Datum Point: 84

Grid coordinates: S67.5/E131

Elevation of Cranium: 1.47' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 352 was of a man of undetermined age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, probably just to the south of the projected fence line that once traversed the cemetery from west to east. Excavators noted that the grave shaft had been impacted by machinery, and recording began at the level of the coffin outline. A small patch of dark brown sand containing brick, green bottle glass, and kiln furniture overlay the foot of the grave. A fragment of oyster shell was also recovered from the grave fill.

The coffin lid was readily visible and was recorded *in situ*. It had slumped toward the center, with elevations of 0.99' at the center to approximately 1.69' at the corners. Nails were recorded attaching the lid and sides around the perimeter. Artifacts were also recorded lying atop the coffin lid, including a whole oyster shell, an unidentified iron object measuring 0.8' by 0.3', and two unidentified small metal objects. The coffin lid drawing depicts three nails *in situ*, but apparently only two were recovered. All of these artifacts, save for the nails, were destroyed in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

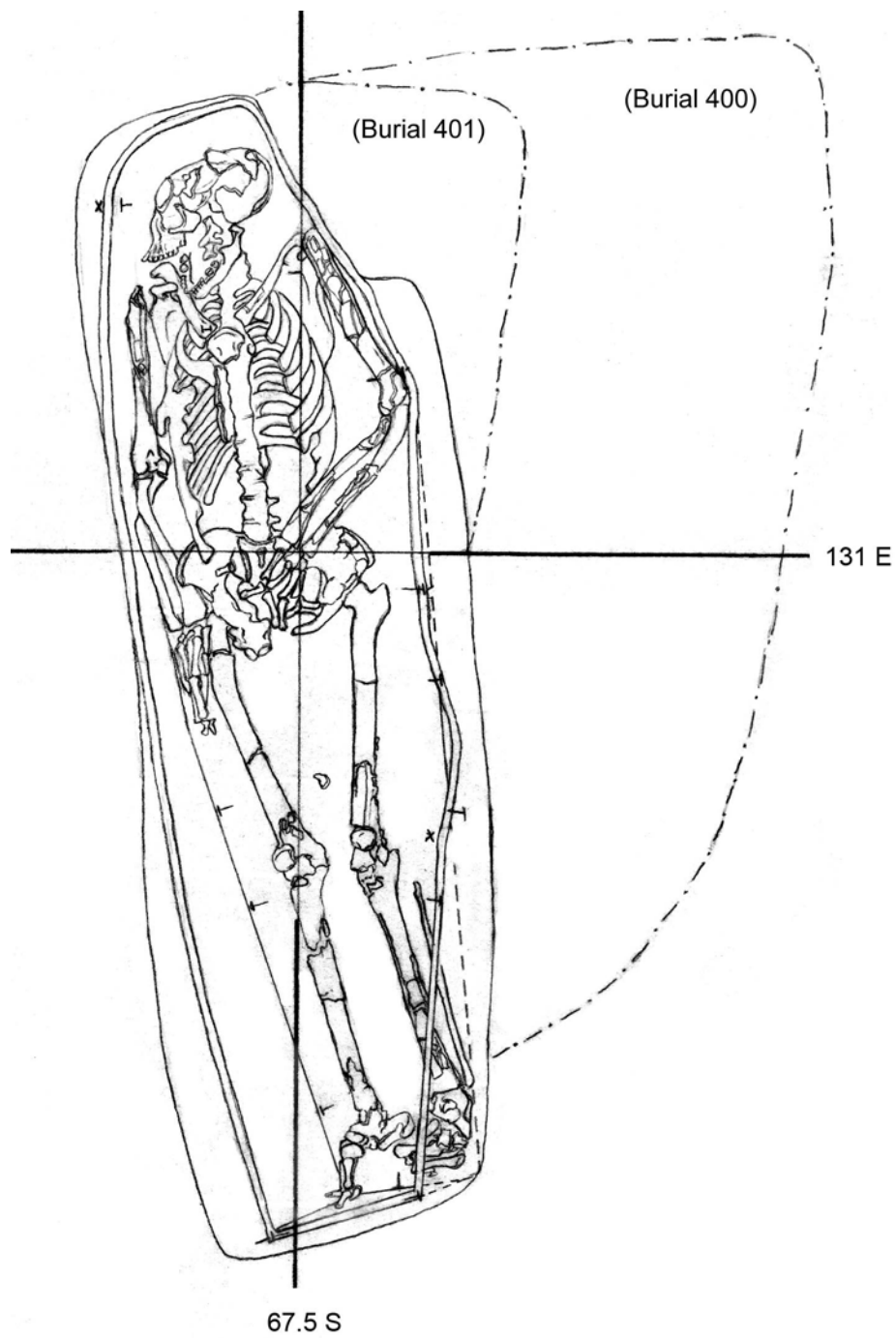
The coffin bottom was recorded at elevations of 0.94' to 1.2' asl. Bottom nails were recorded on the field drawing after removal of the skeletal remains. An unusual pattern of vertical nails was depicted in the eastern part of the coffin bottom, which excavators thought might represent a lateral board placed to provide support to the bottom. Numerous nail fragments were also recovered during cleaning of pedestalled skeletal remains, and the final minimum nail count for the burial was 65.

While removing the coffin bottom, excavators encountered what they thought was the lid of an underlying burial. This coffin was designated as Burial 401 in the field. However, the vertical (point up) orientation of nails in this second coffin indicated it was a coffin bottom, and excavation revealed that the soil beneath was sterile. No human remains were associated with the coffin remnants, and the artifacts were reassigned to Burial 352. At least 38 more nails were recovered from the second coffin, bringing the minimum nail count for Burial 352/401 to 103. This count is substantially higher than other coffins at the African Burial Ground. It is possible that a second coffin was present, and that only its floor survived due to encroachment from later burials. In this case, re-deposited skeletal remains should have been present in the intruding burial shaft(s). However, in this part of the site, archaeological excavation began only after the soils overlying the coffins had been removed by machine; in other words, the grave shafts were removed along with

material that may have been present in them. Another possibility is that the Burial 352 coffin had a double bottom.

Field notes state that all soil from the thoracic area was removed for flotation due to the possible presence of seeds and for what excavators thought might be possible calcified lung lining. The soil sample was subjected to pollen extraction but did not yield analyzable pollen. It was also floated for macro-botanical remains, but not analyzed. A single copper-alloy straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the right clavicle.

Burial 352 appears to have disturbed the south edge of the coffin of Burial 400 as well as the north edge of Burial 324. All three burials appear to be within a north-south row that spans the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 on the north to Burial 338 on the south end. This row may represent a contour in the hillside. Within the row, there are at least two phases of interments, an earlier one that included Burials 400 and 324, and a later one, possibly “filling in” between the existing graves, including Burials 352 and 373. The fact that the burials presumed to be later are deeper suggests that the surface of the cemetery had eroded during the interim. Based on these relationships, Burial 352 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

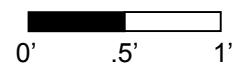


Burial #: 352

Drawn by: W. Williams, J.S.

Date: 6/19/92

Drawing #: 824



Burial 353

Catalog # 1723

Datum Point: 94

Grid coordinates: S84.5/E230

Elevation of Cranium: 1.13' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

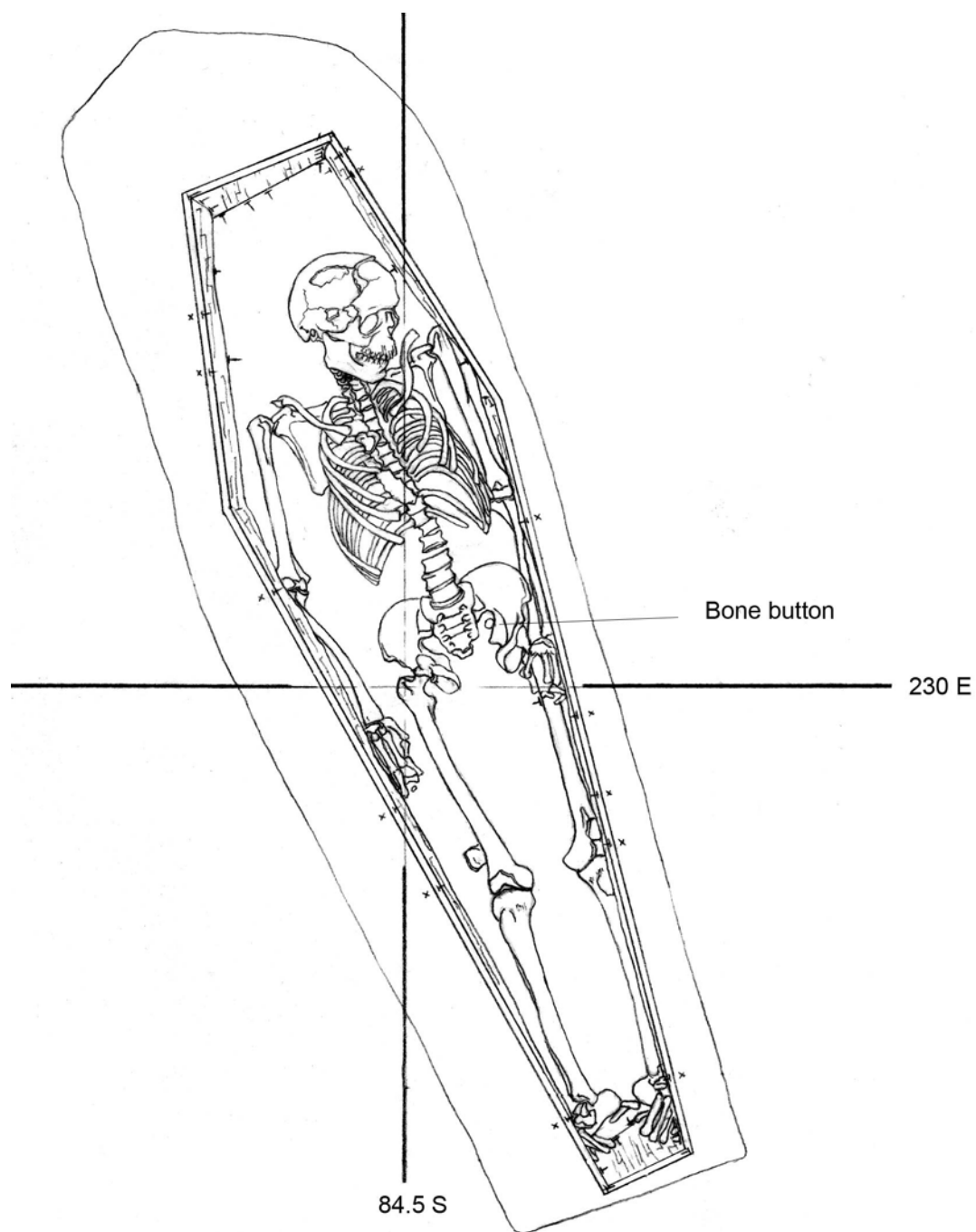
Burial 353, located at the rear of Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man 24 to 34 years old. The grave cut outline was clearly defined, with straight sides, a rounded, slightly peaked head, and a straight line at the foot. The grave shaft fill soil was not described, but it contained thousands of sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, a sherd of redware, a sherd of an Iberian storage jug, mammal bones, fragments of oyster shells, many fragments of brick, a fragment of olive green glass and a fragment of an unidentified metal. Three small pieces of coral, identified as *A. palmata* (originating in the Caribbean or Gulf of Mexico), were also recovered from the fill, but were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Coral fragments of the same variety were recovered from the grave fill in Burial 333, just to the north of Burial 353 and also dug into the ceramic dump; the coral may have been present on the ground surface or in the ceramic waste dump when the individuals were buried. The soil around the bottom of the grave shaft was noticeably devoid of the industrial waste strewn through the redeposited grave fill.

The hexagonal coffin outline was well defined, with the lid, sides and bottom present, albeit mostly as a heavy black powder. The lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.72'. The coffin was drawn in cross-section and plan view. Numerous nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter, including fourteen vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides and several nails at each shoulder joint of the hexagonal coffin, which may have been placed to keep the sides from spreading apart. Excavators also recorded and photographed three possible tacks from the coffin lid, which may have been used as coffin decoration. (The latter were not sent for conservation but were bagged and processed with coffin nails in the laboratory. They were apparently set aside for x-rays and lost on September 11, 2001.)

The deceased had been buried with his head to the west, resting in supine position with his hands at his sides. It appears that the skeletal remains slumped down towards the east: the field drawing shows a large space between the headboard and the cranium, and the feet crushed against the footboard. A bottom nail at the footboard was recorded at an elevation of 0.6'. Three straight pins were recorded, cataloged and inventoried, two from the cranium (one of which was depicted at the right mastoid) and one under the mandible. A fragmentary bone button was also recorded *in situ*, located next to the left sciatic notch. Buttons of this type were commonly used on eighteenth-century undergarments.

Burial 353 appeared to be isolated from other burials, but because this area of the site was not fully excavated it is impossible to know whether other interments lay below it. The

grave was clearly dug after the stoneware dump (designated in the field as Feature 139) was in place, but no other temporally diagnostic material was noted in the grave or the grave fill soil. Burial 353 was located immediately to the southwest of Burial 333. Like Burial 353, Burial 333 was dug through the ceramic waste dump, but its shaft fill also contained sherds of creamware, offering a *terminus post quem* of 1760. Because of the similarities in their grave fill artifacts, these two burials may have been contemporaneous. Alternatively, Burial 353 may have been aligned with and contemporaneous with Burials 341 and 366. Burials 353 and 366 had identical coffins and grave shafts and were parallel. Unfortunately, both burials lacked dateable items in direct association. We have assigned Burial 353 to the default Middle Group.

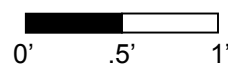


Burial #: 353

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/26/92

Drawing #: 842



Burial 354

Series 45

Catalog # 1742

Datum Point: 85

Grid coordinates: S44.5/E129.5

Elevation of Cranium: -1.16' asl

Temporal Group: Late

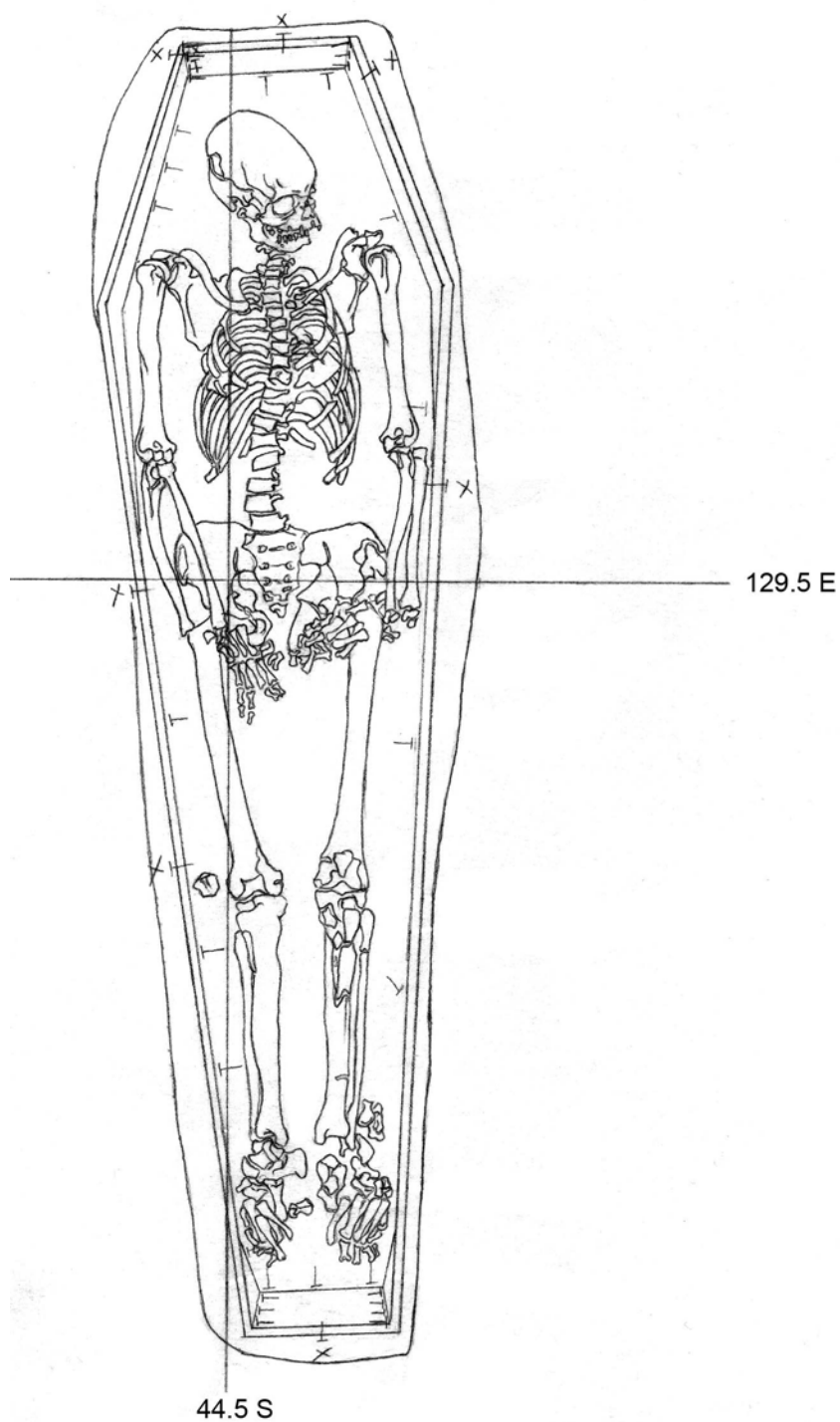
Burial 354 was of a man between 35 and 45 years of age. The grave was located in the northern part of the cemetery on the west side of former Lot 17. Its shaft outline was rectangular with slightly bowed sides. The shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. Artifacts contained in the fill consisted of a possible redware sherd, two cow phalanges, and a creamware sherd, designating a *terminus post quem* of about 1760.

The coffin lid was encountered at an elevation of -0.57', the bottom at -1.74'. It was hexagonal in shape, and the headboard and footboard sloped outward. The coffin was preserved in excellent condition. The excavators recorded that the head and footboard had a vertical wood grain, the sides were horizontal, and the lid wood grain ran along the long axis of the coffin. The crosscuts in the side boards (to enable the angling of the boards) were visible at both shoulders, and a shoulder angle fragment was recovered intact from the left side of the coffin. Samples were taken from several locations and identified by species. The lid was made of fir; bottom wood on the south side was white spruce; and unspecified portions of the coffin were made of Scots pine and eastern white pine. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin top, bottom, and sides.

The man was in supine position with his hands resting on his pelvis and his head to the west. The skeleton was in fair to poor condition. No straight pins or other artifacts were directly associated with this burial.

Burials 354 and 323 were part of a north-south row that may have extended from Burial 337 in the north to Burial 338 in the south. These graves, predominately of adults (more men than women), spanned a broad age and temporal range and included several coffinless burials.

Burial 354 lay underneath and slightly north of Burial 323, a coffinless grave of a man between 19 and 30 years old. This later grave did not disturb the grave cut or coffin edge of Burial 354, despite having slumped into its south side. Based on the presence of creamware in the grave shaft, Burial 254 is post-1760, and its location north of the former boundary fence places it in the Late Group.

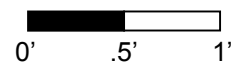


Burial #: 354

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 5/26/92

Drawing #: 757



Burial 355

Series 65

Catalog # 1748

Datum Point: 102

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E235

Elevation of Cranium: 3.19' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 355 designates disarticulated and fragmentary adult remains found above Burials 377, 378 and 381, adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure in the eastern part of the site. Because duplicate long bones were recovered, it appeared that more than one individual was represented here. The remains were exposed, assessed, recorded, and removed in two stages, in mid-May and in late May to mid-June of 1992, but were replaced in October 1992, when the site was backfilled.

Burial 355 was also designated as Strata VI – VIII in Excavation Unit 40/40E (with the same catalog number as the burial). Several hundred pieces of kiln furniture and ceramic waste were found along with the bones, as were nails, mortar, faunal remains, and a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware.

Excavators surmised that Burial 355 was disturbed historically by the interments of Burials 377, 378, and 381, and the disarticulated skeletal elements of Burial 355 were scattered throughout the grave fill of the three others. Since more than one individual was represented by the disarticulated remains, it is possible more than one prior burial was disturbed. Some remains from Burial 360, which held only fragments of a very disturbed coffin, may be included with Burial 355, or vice versa. Burial 355 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

Burial 356

see Burial 335

Burial 357

Catalog # 1758

Datum Point: 101

Grid coordinates: S72/E228.5

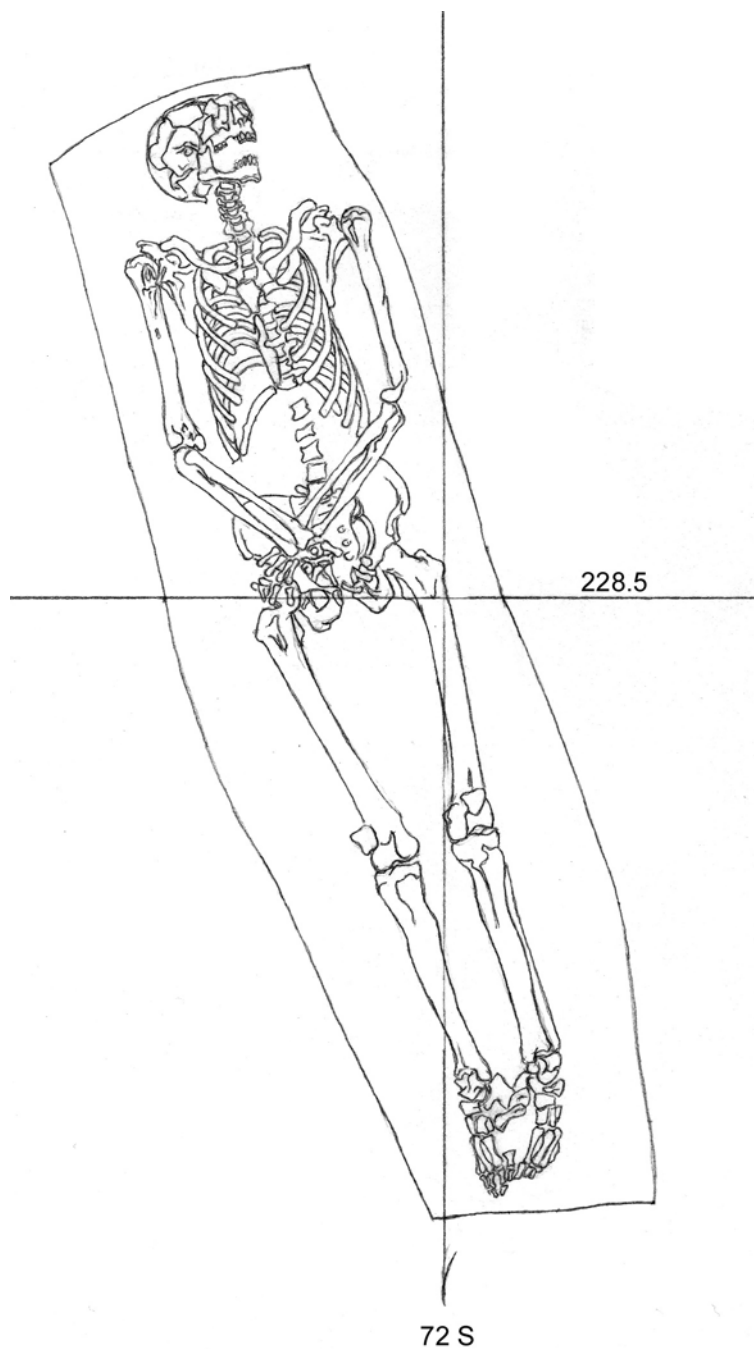
Elevation of Cranium: -0.31' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 357 was of a man between 45 and 65 years of age. The grave was located in the eastern sub-area of the excavated site. Its shaft outline was rectangular in shape, and the fill soil was reddish-brown sandy clay mottled with light brown clay. The excavators uncovered the grave cut during the excavation of Excavation Units 40 and 41, which were designed to examine the stoneware dump area. The grave was designated Stratum VI, level 1 in E.U. 41. Hundreds of pieces of stoneware and kiln furniture, as well as glass, shell, mortar, and brick fragments, were recovered from the fill. Pieces of unidentified iron and five tobacco pipe stem fragments were also in the fill (four of the pipe stems and the unidentified metal were not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001). The artifact density decreased as the grave shaft deepened.

The highest elevation of the grave shaft was recorded at 1.17', and the bottom at -1.01'. The man had been buried without a coffin, in supine position, head to the west and his right arm crossed over the left, resting on his pelvis. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition. Excavators noted that the bones were coated with manganese, which was thicker on the right side, which had contributed to poorer preservation in that area. The right humerus, scapula, and clavicle, and to the left humerus, 12th thoracic vertebra, and first lumbar vertebra were further damaged during excavation. No artifacts were recorded in direct association with this burial.

The quantity of ceramic waste in the grave shaft indicates that Burial 357 was interred after kiln dumping occurred in this part of the site. An aligned burial located seven feet to the south, Burial 333, may be contemporary with Burial 357. Burial 333 had a *terminus post quem* of 1760, and Burial 357 has been placed along with that burial in the the Late Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 357

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/5/92

Drawing #: 788

Burial 358

Catalog # 1780

Datum Point: 94

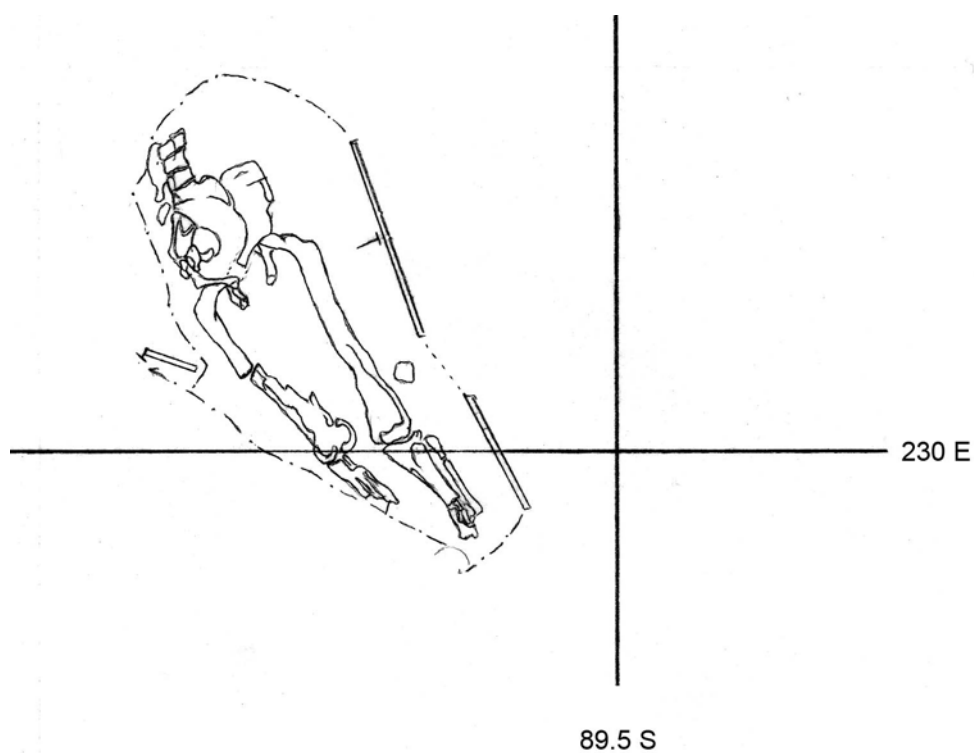
Grid coordinates: S89.5/E230

Elevation of Cranium: 1.93' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 358 held the partial remains of an adult, probably a woman, whose age was not determined. The grave was located on the extreme southern edge of the eastern part of the excavated site, and had been badly disturbed by construction. The associated soil was described as hard clay with silt, with sand underlying the burial. No grave shaft outline was discerned. An animal bone and a few stoneware sherds were recovered from the soil around the coffin.

The coffin shape was unidentifiable, as only a portion of its north side had preserved. The coffin high elevation was 2.04' and the bottom lay at 1.69'. The deceased had been placed supine with the head to the west. The skeleton was in extremely poor condition, crushed and eroded, and the only elements present were those from the lower lumbar vertebrae to the proximal ends of the tibiae and fibulae. Burial 358 was assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

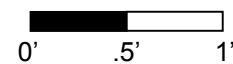


Burial #: 358

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/4/92

Drawing #: 786



Burial 359

Series 27

Catalog # 1797

Datum Point: 83

Grid coordinates:

Elevation of cranium: n/a

Temporal Group: Middle

No skeletal remains were recovered from this burial, which consisted of remnants of the eastern portion of a coffin of undeterminable shape. The upper elevation was 1.34' asl, and the bottom was recorded at 1.24' asl. Nails were recorded *in situ* at the foot end and on the south side.

The western portion of the grave had been truncated by the interment of Burial 270. It is possible that "extraneous" skeletal remains found in the grave shaft of Burial 270 belong to Burial 359. The two burials were excavated six weeks apart, and neither set of field notes mentions the other. Absent any evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 359 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 360

Series 65

Catalog # 1798

Datum Point: 102

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E235

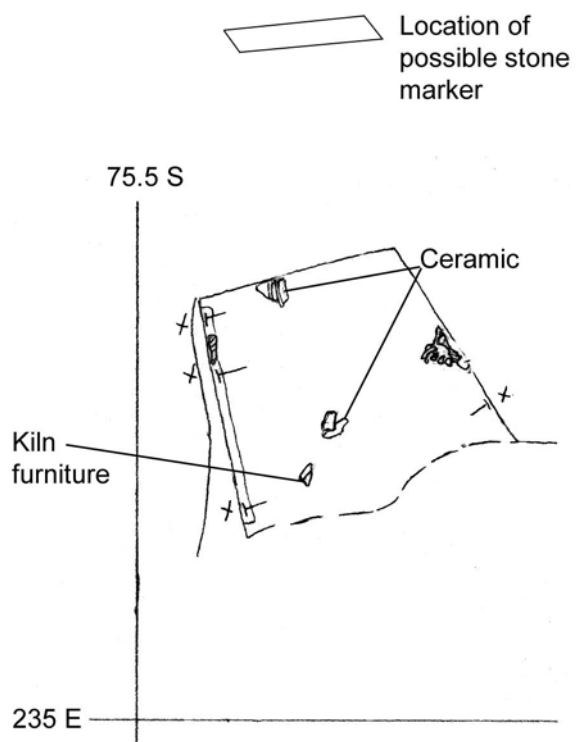
Elevation of highest remains: 0.24' asl (coffin remains)

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 360 was identified by the presence of a small remnant of a coffin with apparently *in situ* nails and fragments of a straight pin. The burial was excavated while excavators were attempting to clarify the area surrounding Burial 355, the disarticulated remains found above Burials 377, 378, and 381. Burial 360 was also designated as Stratum IX, level 1, in Excavation Unit 40/40E, which was described as mottled red-brown sand and light brown sandy silt. This soil matrix contained brick, mortar, and a great deal of kiln waste, as well as a single sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware. The high elevation of the coffin remains was 0.24' asl, the lowest -0.61'.

A possible stone grave marker was found aligned with the presumed head of the coffin of Burial 360, one foot to the west. The stone was not cataloged in the laboratory and may not have been removed before the field project was closed down. Its top was at an elevation of 1.39' asl, or about a foot above the coffin remains for Burial 360. The stone may have been demolition rubble rather than a grave marker, or perhaps was a marker for a deeper grave that was never archaeologically excavated. Or, it may have been associated with one of several superimposed graves in the immediate vicinity.

Burial 377 may have disturbed Burial 360. Some of the disarticulated remains designated Burial 355 may have been from Burial 360, or vice versa. This area of the site was very disturbed in general, however, by construction of a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway "Pavilion" structure. The extensive disturbance precludes a definitive interpretation of Burial 360 among others. This grave has been placed by default in the Middle temporal group.

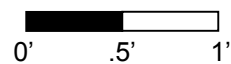


Burial #: 360

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/1/92

Drawing #: 773



Burial 361

Series 62

Catalog # 1809

Datum Point: 89

Grid coordinates: S88.5/E249

Elevation of Cranium: 0.77' asl

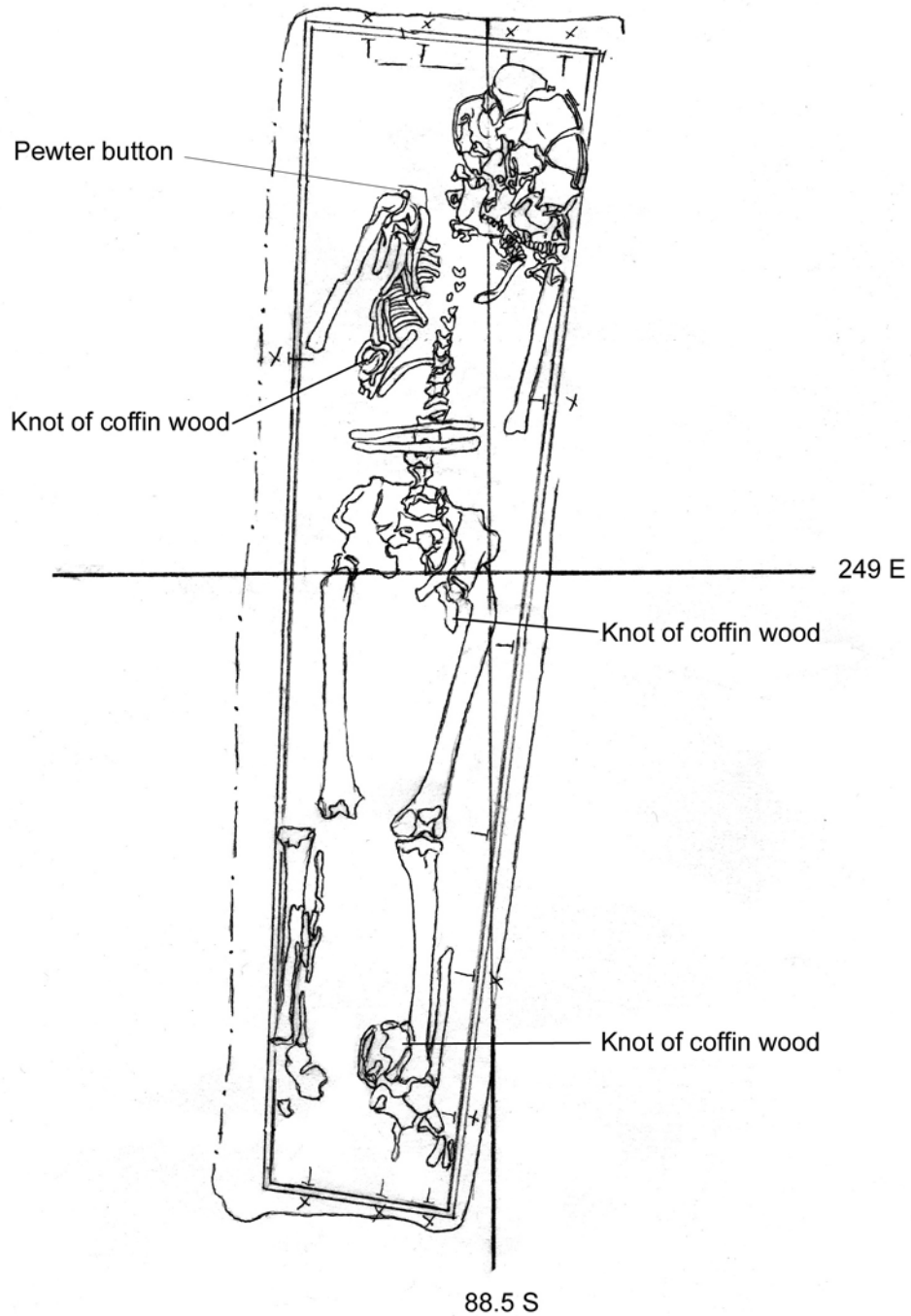
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 361 was of a man between 33 and 57 years old. The grave was located in the far southeastern portion of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22. Several very disturbed burials had been excavated approximately one foot above the level of Burial 361, three to four weeks prior to its exposure by archaeologists. The Burial 361 grave shaft was not delineated prior to the discovery of the coffin outline, and no description of the shaft fill soil was noted; however, the soil outside the burial on the north was described as red sand (subsoil).

The coffin was four-sided and tapered toward the foot. Several vertically oriented nails were recorded at the top, and several others at the bottom, attaching the floor to the head and foot boards. The top of the coffin was recorded at elevations of 1.06 (southwest corner) to 1.45 (northwest corner), the bottom at 0.59' (on the north side). The skeletal remains were in very poor condition. The man had been laid supine with his head to the west. His left radius and ulna appeared to have lain across his torso at waist level, but the right lower arm bones were missing.

Straight pins were found on the underside of the skull on the north side, and on the lumbar vertebra above the ulna/radius. Pin fragments were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the left parietal. A pipe stem fragment was found adjacent to the cranium at the head of the coffin. This may have been present in the soil matrix, as it was cataloged as a grave fill artifact. It was not recovered after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. A pewter button was also recovered from this burial, from just above the right scapula/humerus. It was given artifact number 361.1 in the field and was cataloged when initially inspected in the laboratory, but subsequently went missing. It was never described.

Burial 361 lay directly below Burial 319, and an infant grave, Burial 334, lay between them, adjacent to child Burial 320. Burial 361 predated the other three burials. Burial 384, which held a woman between 25 and 45, lay just to the south, and separate grave shaft outlines could not be distinguished. The stratigraphic relationship between the two burials cannot be established, though it is likely Burial 361, with the tapered coffin characteristic of other early burials at the site, predates the other. Based on its stratigraphic position and coffin shape, Burial 361 has been assigned to the Early Group.

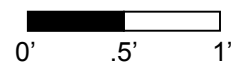


Burial #: 361

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/12/92

Drawing #: 800



Burial 362

Catalog # 1819

Datum Point: 102 (3.19' asl)

Grid coordinates: S69.5/E235

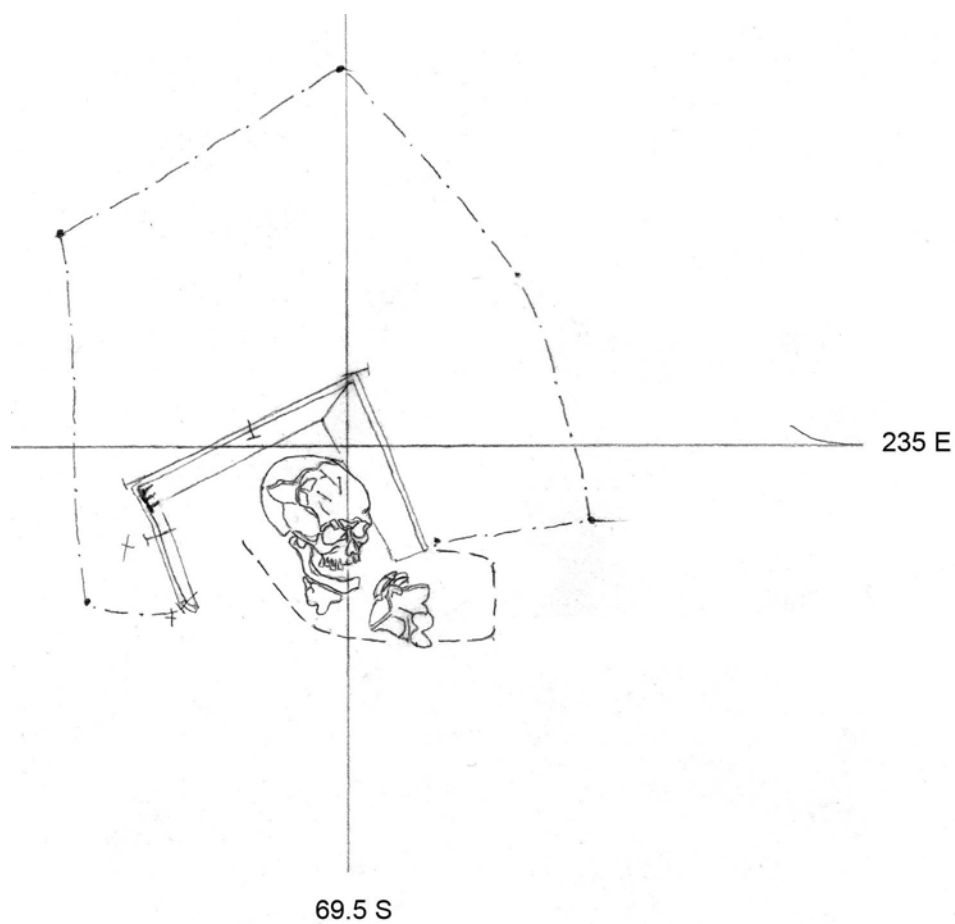
Elevation of Cranium: -0.81' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 362 was the grave of an adult of undetermined age and sex. The remains were truncated at the thoracic vertebrae by a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway "Pavilion" structure. A large grave shaft outline, extending well west of the coffin, was recorded for Burial 362; it was subsequently determined to have been the grave shaft of the underlying Burial 371, and no distinct separate outline for the grave of Burial 362 was identified. The fill soil removed from Burial 362 was not described, but it contained kiln furniture, stoneware, creamware, and Chinese porcelain. These items may have been redeposited from the grave shaft fill of Burial 371.

The wood stain from the head of the Burial 362 coffin was visible, and several nails were recorded *in situ*, but the coffin shape was not determinable. The top elevation was -0.06'. The bottom elevation for the coffin was not recorded, but the lowest point for skeletal remains was at -1.25'. The construction damage had obliterated nearly the entire postcranial skeleton. Three straight pins were recorded, two on the cranium and one on the mandible.

Burial 371 lay two feet lower and offset to the west. Because of its stratigraphic position, Burial 362 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

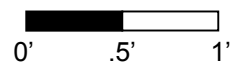


Burial #: 362

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/3/92

Drawing #: 780



Burial 363

Catalog # 1825

Datum Point: 106

Grid coordinates: S49.5/E135

Elevation of Cranium: -0.35' asl

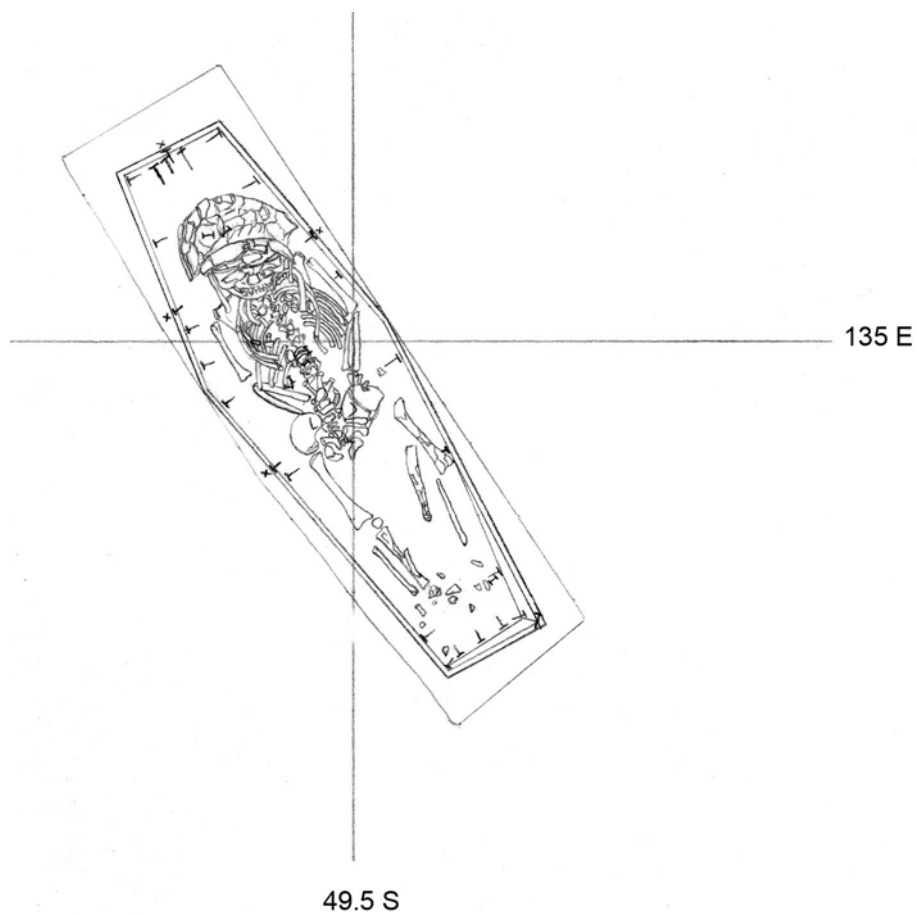
Temporal Group: Late

Burial 363 was of a child between 1 and 2 years old. The grave was located in the central portion of former Lot 17, an area that was not fully excavated. The grave cut outline was rectangular in shape. Though the shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, the extant copy of this map is not legible. No artifacts were recovered from the grave shaft.

The child had been buried supine, head to the west and hands on the pelvis, in a hexagonal coffin. The elevation of the coffin lid was recorded at -0.14', the bottom at -0.50'. A wood sample from the coffin bottom was identified as cedar. Twenty-six coffin nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeters. An additional thirteen unidentified coffin hardware fragments that were set aside to be x-rayed were not recovered from the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Burial 363 was flooded on two consecutive days during its excavation. The western third of the burial pulled away from the pit fill, and nails fell out from the top of the headboard. The child's skeleton was in fair condition, nearly complete but with many bones crushed, eroded, or disarticulated.

Seven straight pins were recorded with the skeletal remains, and a cloth fiber was found during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. The pins were located on the cranium (2), at the central torso area (4), and at the left foot (1).

Burial 363 was approximately 1' east of Burial 342, of a probable woman aged 25 to 35, but is not otherwise spatially associated with other burials. However, this portion of the site was never fully excavated, and other burials may have been present nearby. Based on the location north of the fence line, Burial 363 is considered a Late Group interment.

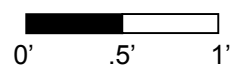


Burial #: 363

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/4/92

Drawing #: 782



Burial 364

Catalog # 1826

Datum Point: 106

Grid coordinates: S44.5/E143.5

Elevation of Cranium: -0.23' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 364 was the grave of a man between 25 and 35 years of age. It was located in the northern part of the cemetery, in former Lot 17, and lay to the east of other excavated burials. The surrounding area was not fully excavated, so other interments may have been present nearby. A grave shaft was not identified, nor were soil descriptions recorded for this burial, but excavators noted the presence of construction debris above the remains. An oyster shell fragment, four sherds of ceramics, and numerous animal bones were recovered, probably from the soil matrix. The animal bones included a hoof and phalanges fragments from both cow and sheep, implying that the animal waste dump may have extended over this part of the site.

The highest elevation for Burial 364 was recorded at the right ulna, at 0.01', and the lowest was at -0.39'. No coffin was present. The man lay in supine position with his head to the west and legs extended. His remains were fragmented, crushed, eroded, and in very poor condition. Notes indicate that damage to the cranium and left arm occurred during excavation. No artifacts were noted in direct association with the human remains.

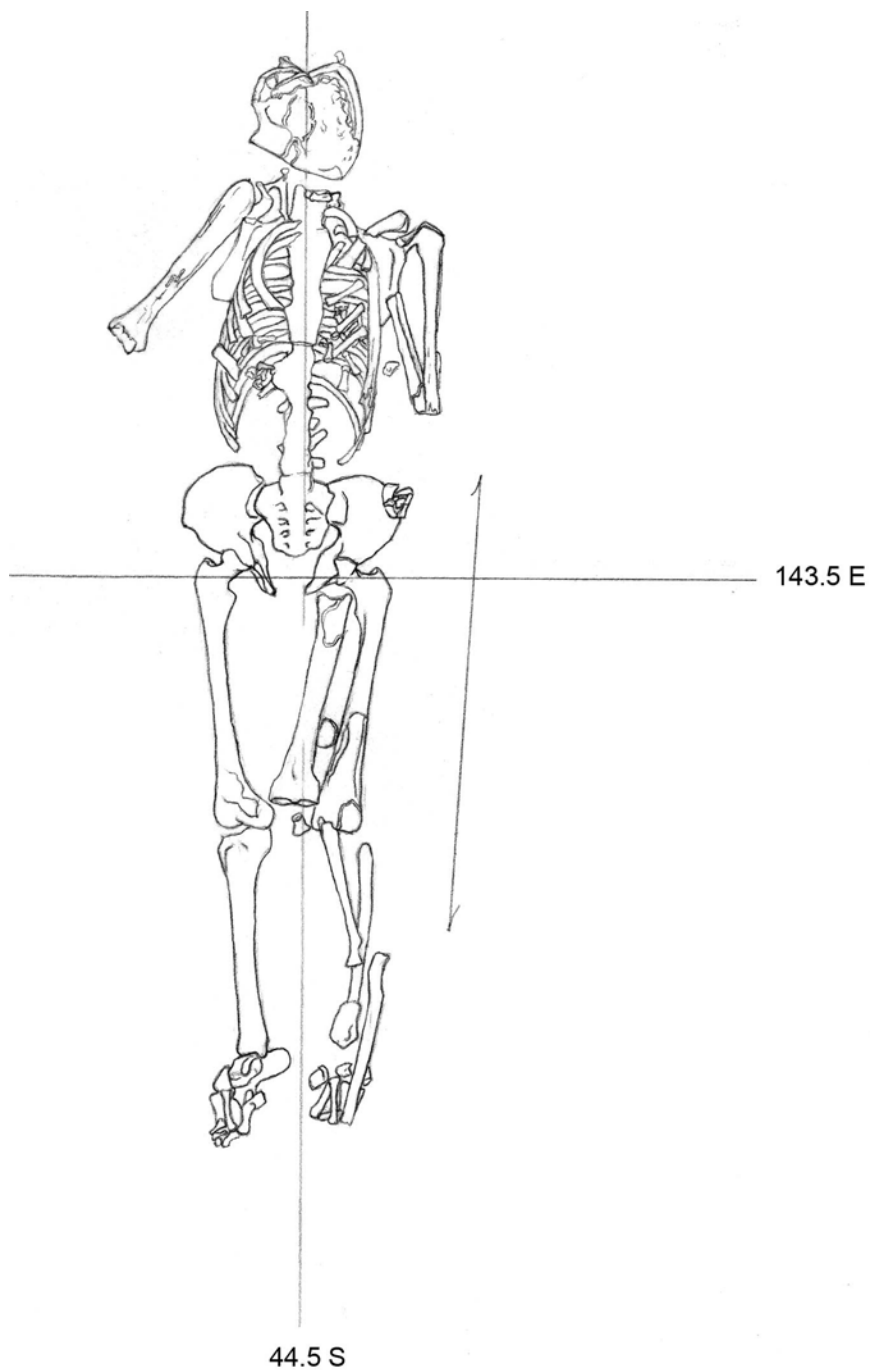
Some skeletal elements were displaced in a puzzling way: The right ulna and radius were located in the left lower leg area, end-to-end, where the tibia should have been, and the left tibia was rotated 180 degrees and placed alongside the inside of the left femur. The left lower arm bones were flexed at a sharp angle. The left foot overlay the distal end of the left fibula. The hand bones were found scattered in the torso area.

Skeletal analysis revealed old cuts or abrasions, possibly perimortem, on the proximal left ulna. Dark, probably perimortem cut marks, consistent with a sharp blade, were found on the proximal left radius. These two areas of bone (proximal radius and ulna) comprise the elbow joint. Darkened blade cuts, probably also perimortem, were found on the distal radius, at the position of the left wrist. The displacement and cut marks suggest that at least the left, and possibly both, hands and lower arms were severed at or near the time of his death.

The right ulna and radius were found in the left lower leg area, end-to-end, where the tibia should have been, and the left tibia was rotated 180 degrees and placed alongside the inside of the left femur. The left arm bones were flexed at a sharp angle, and the hand bones were found scattered in the torso area. Skeletal analysis revealed old cuts or abrasion of bone on the top of the left ulna and dark cut marks consistent with a sharp blade on the top of the left radius, which might have been made just before or after death. Darkened blade cuts were also found on the distal (hand) end of the left radius. The left

hand and possibly the right, as well as the forearms, may have been severed near the time of the man's death. This is not a case of simple dismemberment, however, because of how the bones were found -- the left fibula was in its correct anatomical position, but the tibia was not, and the displaced right lower arm bones were not adjacent to each other as they would have been if the arm was simply severed but intact, but rather were laid end-to-end. One interpretation is that the cadaver had been subjected to partial dissection.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 364 was assigned to the Late Group.

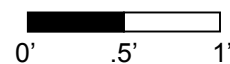


Burial #: 364

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/13/92

Drawing #: 802



Burial 365

Catalog # 1827

Datum Point: 91

Grid coordinates: S79.5/E257.5

Elevation of Cranium: -0.06' asl (not cranium)

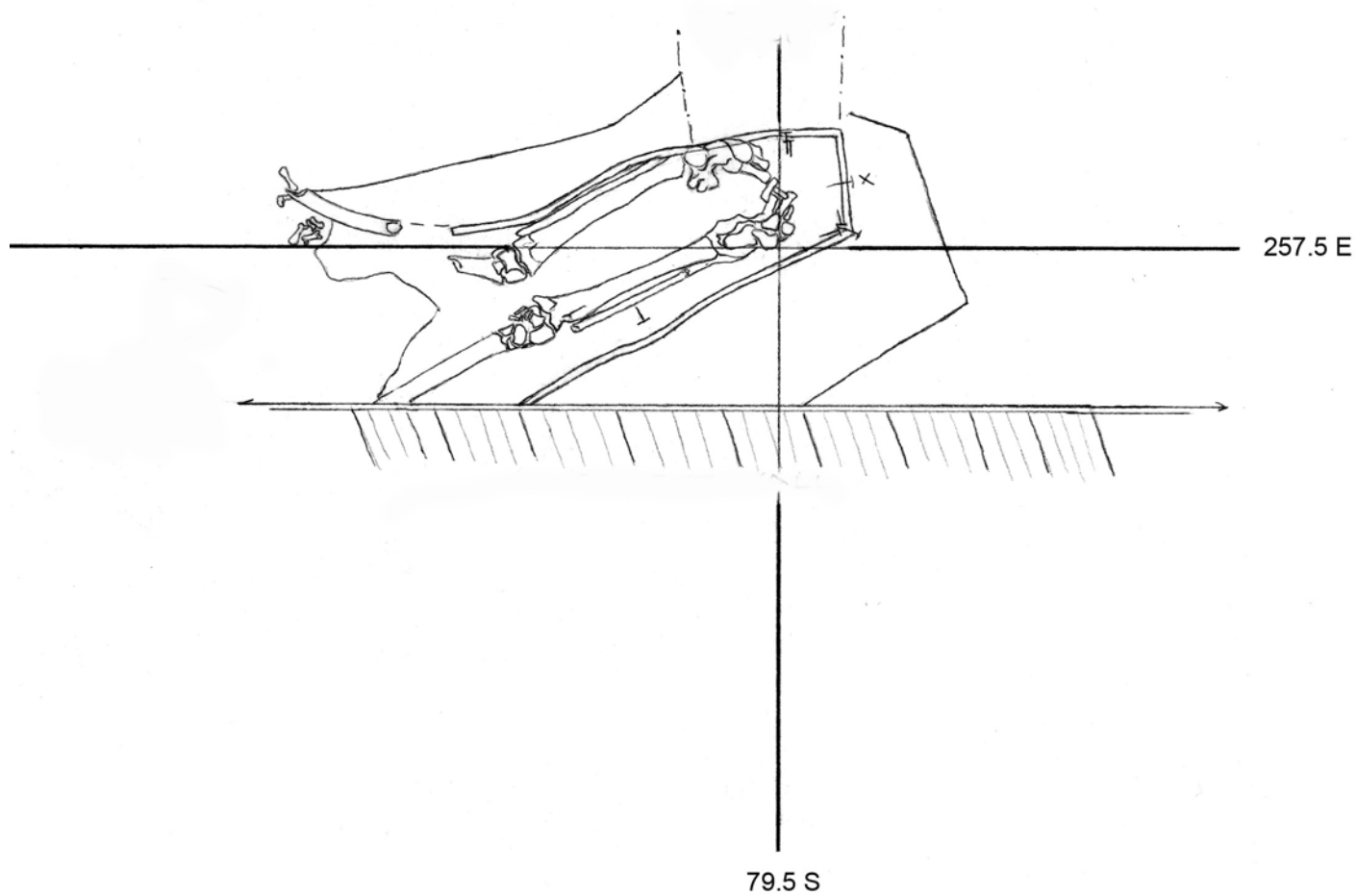
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 365 held the remains of a woman whose age could not be determined. The grave was located along the east edge of the excavated site, and was positioned with the head to the south. The area was heavily disturbed, both historically and by trenching for the buildings at 290 Broadway, which took place during the archaeological excavation and impacted an unknown number of burials. Burial 365 was truncated, and only the legs, feet, and part of the left hand remained. The entire burial may have been displaced at some time in the past, and therefore the north-south orientation may be secondary; however, a grave shaft outline was visible and the extant portion of the coffin appeared intact. Another north-south oriented burial, Burial 383 (of a woman between 14 and 18 years old), was found in this part of the site, ten feet to the west of Burial 365.

The grave shaft soil was described as being heavily contaminated with oil. Field notes indicate that a rusty encrustation covered much of the foot bones, knees and floor of the burial. The excavators postulated that the encrustation was due to soil contamination, noting similar soil conditions about 8 feet away. A fragment of reddish brick and two fragments of the stem of a clay pipe with a 5/64" bore were found in the grave fill, along with bits of oyster shell.

The woman had been buried in a coffin that tapered toward the foot, but the truncation obscured the full shape. An oyster shell and an artifact made from shell and metal were found on the coffin lid, recorded at an elevation of -.01'. Howard University staff examined the object during their initial inventory of the collection, but it was not treated by conservation staff, and was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Excavators thought that this artifact might have been fixed to the coffin with a midline pin, as a hole was evident in the soil. The artifact was photographed *in situ* during the excavation.

Burial 365 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

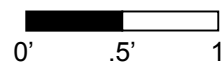


Burial #: 365

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/4/92

Drawing #: 785



Burial 366

Series 38

Catalog # 1830

Datum Point: 100

Grid coordinates: S78/E224

Elevation of Cranium: 0.86' asl

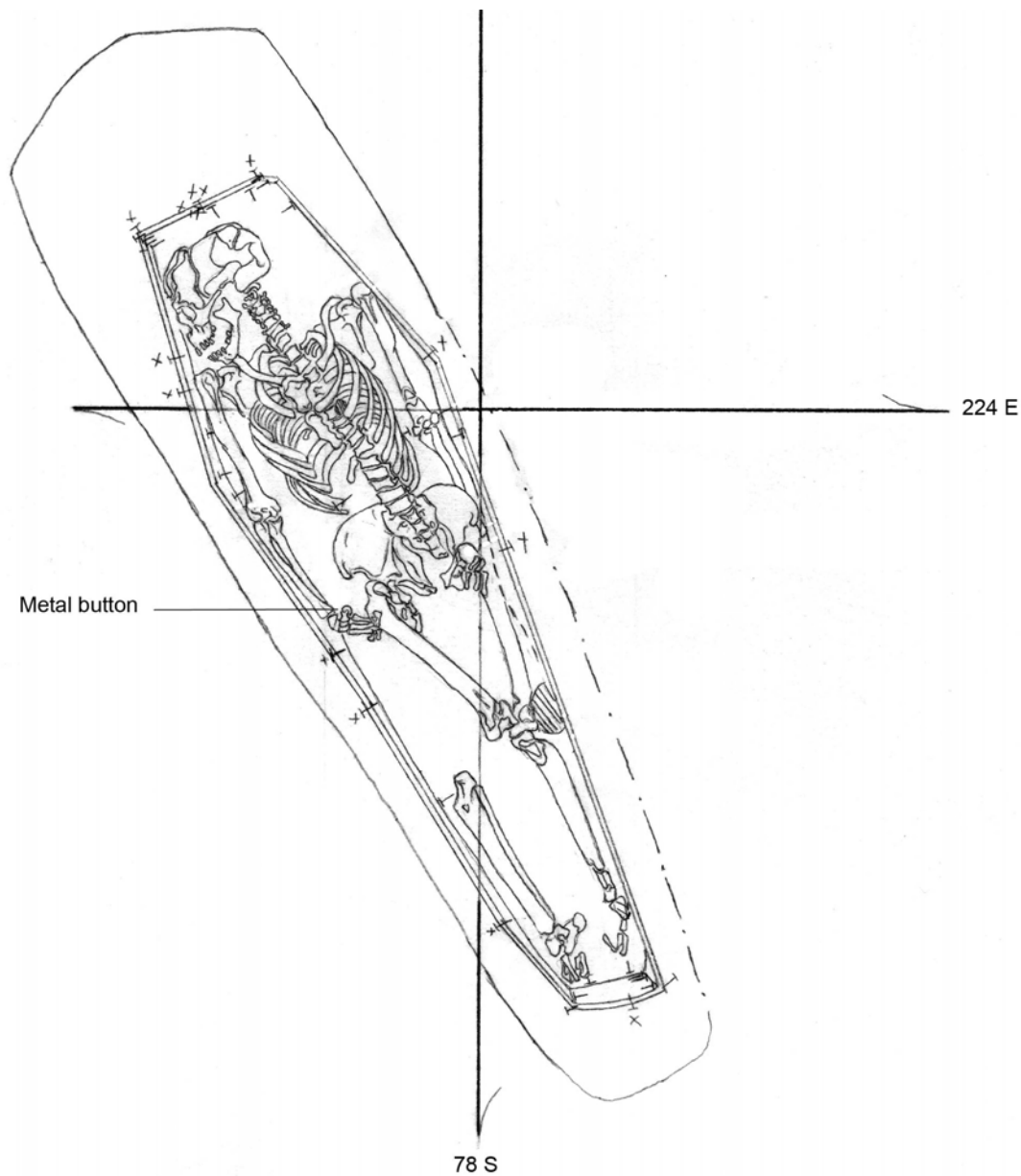
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 366, located in Lot 20 ½ in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of an adult between 34 and 62 years old, whose sex was not determined. Most of the grave shaft outline was clearly defined, with straight sides, a slight peak at the head of the coffin, and a narrow foot area. The northern side of the coffin was only partially discernable because the grave had slumped into an underlying grave (Burial 387). The grave fill soil was described as red-brown sand with mottled clay and pebbles, containing hundreds of sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture; a fragment of tin-glazed earthenware; redware fragments; a white salt-glazed scratch-blue stoneware sherd; a ceramic fragment possibly from an Iberian storage jug; brick; window glass; possible drinking glass; cow bones; numerous fragments of oyster and clam shells; and a kaolin pipe stem bored at 5/64". The scratch-blue stoneware provided a *terminus post quem* in the mid-1740s.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.25'. Nails were noted *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter, with thirteen vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in supine position with the head to the west, hands on the upper thighs. A single copper-alloy button was recorded *in situ* on the right wrist. The button measured 20 mm in diameter, and was machine stamped with an applied alpha loop shank.



Burial 366 overlay Burial 387, a partially excavated interment. Burial 366 was aligned parallel to Burial 353, of a man between 24 and 34 years, which lay about 6 feet to the south. The two graves were similar in both coffin and grave shaft configuration, and may have been contemporaneous. Burial 366 has been assigned to the Middle Group on the basis of its stratigraphic position and in the absence of evidence that would place it more precisely in time.

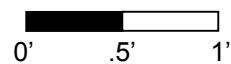


Burial #: 366

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/16/92

Drawing #: 809



Burial 367

Series 56

Catalog # 1847

Datum Point: 98 (3.9' asl)

Grid coordinates: S72/E130

Elevation of Cranium: 2.08' asl (not cranium?)

Temporal Group: Middle

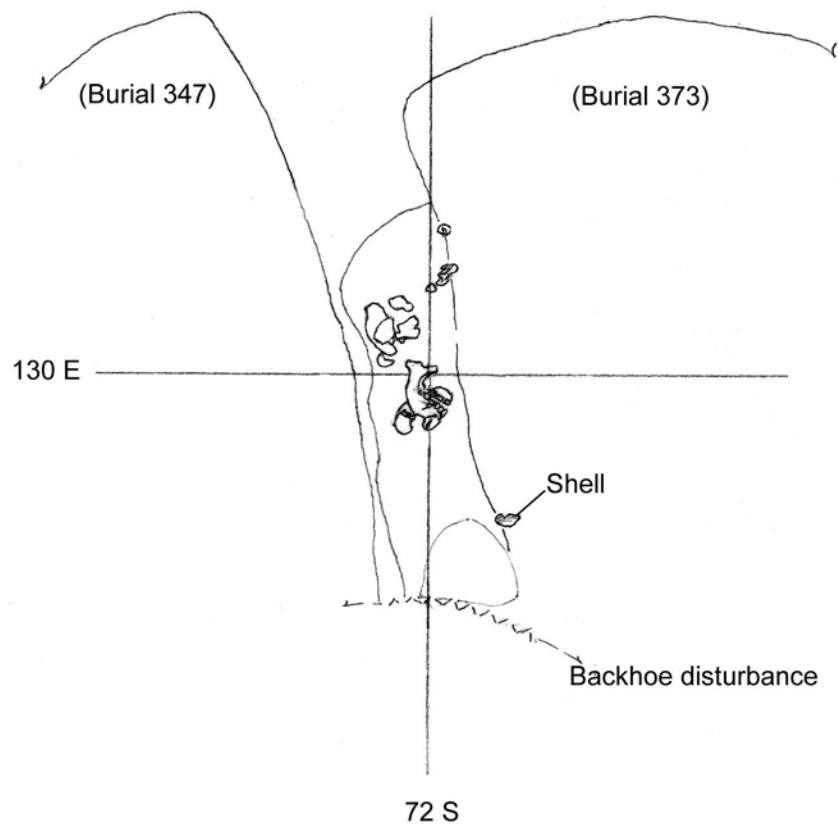
Burial 367 was the grave of an individual aged between 25 and 35 years, probably a woman. The burial had been severely disturbed by Burial 373 on the north and backhoe activity on the west. The skeletal remains were already exposed when archaeologists began work, and no coffin or coffin lines were visible. The scanty human remains may have been redeposited in this location, rather than in their original burial location.

The skeletal elements, recorded at approximately 2.0' asl, were described as being in very poor condition, with only fragments of the cranium, mandible and teeth remaining.

Fragments of the cranium, mandible, and teeth were recorded at an elevation of 2.0' asl. Laboratory skeletal analysis noted mesial tooth filing, and trace ESA clustering, Sr isotope analysis and low Pb concentration suggested that the individual had been born in Africa. Burial 326, a nearby grave of a man between 45 and 55, also exhibited mesial tooth filing. The two individuals may have been deliberately interred in proximity to one another.

Burial 367 may represent a shallow grave that was disturbed by Burial 373, immediately to its north. Alternatively, Burial 367 may have been redeposited from a grave elsewhere. The nearest disturbed grave was Burial 349, which lay immediately to the southeast and was minus a cranium; however, post-cranial remains indicate that Burial 349 held an infant. The extensive disturbance in this area precludes any certainty about the original placement of Burial 367. Nearby graves included Burials 390, 416, and 401, all of which held disarticulated and disassociated adult remains.

Burial 367 is assigned to the default Middle group.

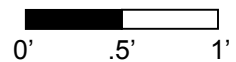


Burial #: 367

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/2/92

Drawing #: 776



Burial 368

Series 63

Catalog # 1868

Datum Point: 92

Grid coordinates: S80.5/E246.5

Elevation of Cranium: 0.86' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

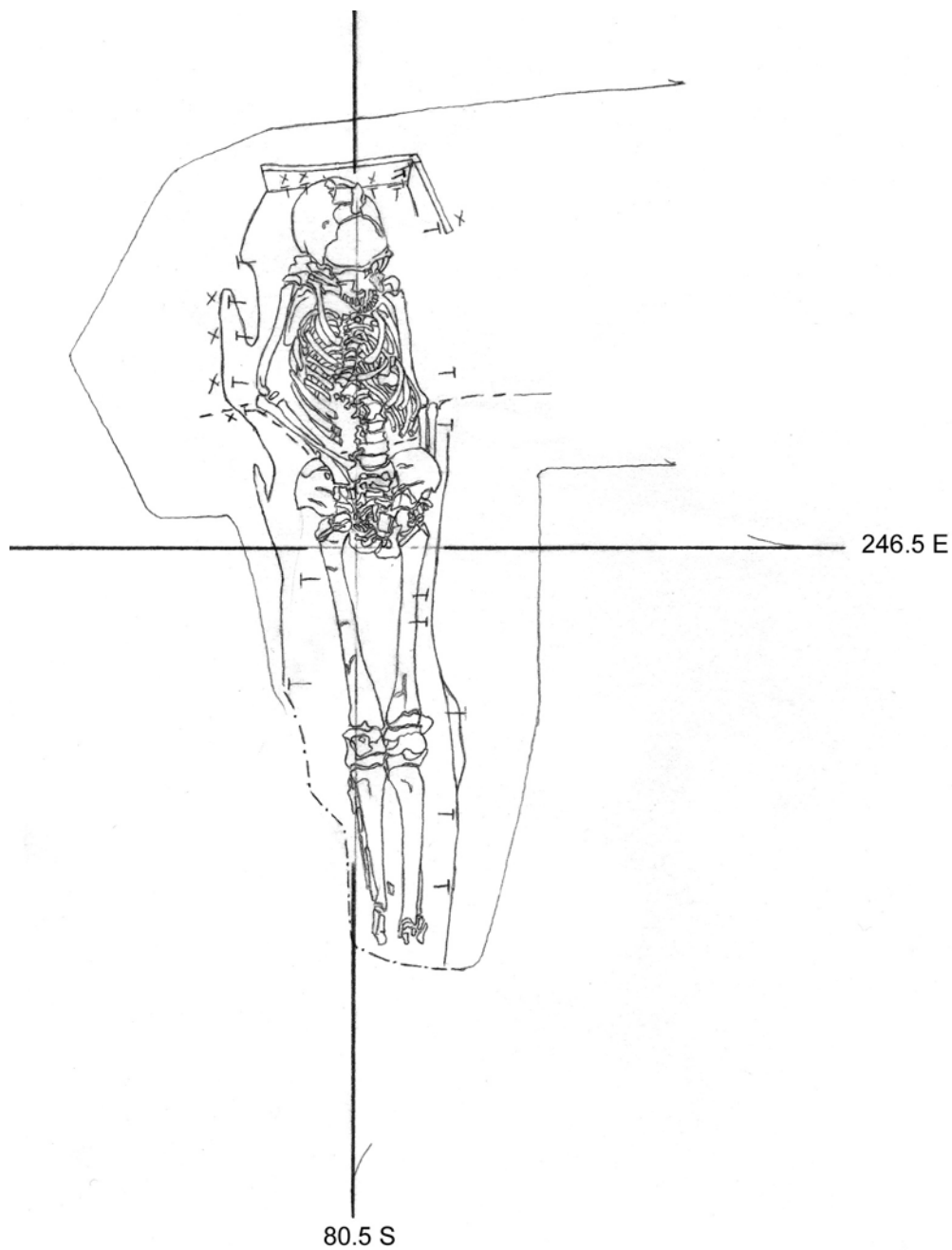
Burial 368, located in Lot 21 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the disturbed remains of a child between 10 ½ and 13 ½ years old. The grave shaft outline was irregularly shaped and only partially discernable due to severe disturbance by bulldozers. The grave shaft of the underlying Burial 383, a Middle group burial of a woman between 14 and 18 years, obscured the south side of Burial 368. The shaft fill soil contained only three sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and one of kiln furniture, although the underlying burial contained hundreds of pieces of kiln debris (waste sherds and kiln furniture). The dearth of such material in Burial 368 may have been due to the burial's disturbance and the fact that its shaft was not excavated above the level of the remains. Alternatively, the edge of the stoneware dump may have skirted the south end of Burial 383; thus the lower burial lay within the dumping area, but Burial 368 lay outside it.

Excavators noted that the western half of the burial, from the cranium to the lumbar vertebrae, had slumped into the underlying, south-headed Burial 383. The coffin lid and sides had deteriorated to a mere stain in the soil. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter at both top and bottom, although eight of the vertical nails recorded with this burial may have been from the lid of Burial 383. The coffin shape was not discernable due to the disturbances.

The child was resting in supine position with the head to the west, right hand on the sacrum and left hand on the proximal femur. The feet and part of the lower legs were missing due to disturbance by the bulldozers. Field notes indicated that the cranium from Burial 383 was visible under the side of the torso.

Two small copper alloy artifacts were recovered, one a thin curved fragment from the cranium (a possible pin?), and one a tiny ring (1.1 cm in diameter) from the neck area. Neither item could be positively identified as to function, though conservators suggested the ring was from a fastener or grommet. In situ photographs were taken. Four straight pin fragments were also found during laboratory cleaning of the thoracic vertebrae.

The western part of Burial 368 lay directly over the head of Burial 383, which held a woman whose coffin was positioned with the head to the south. Burial 368 lay at a nearly precise right angle to the earlier, underlying burial. It cannot be determined whether they were deliberately placed in proximity. In the absence of temporal evidence, both have been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

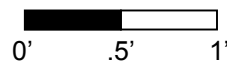


Burial #: 368

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/9/92

Drawing #: 794



Burial 369

Catalog # 1869

Datum Point: 106

Grid coordinates: S54/E131

Elevation of Cranium: -0.21' asl

Temporal Group: Late

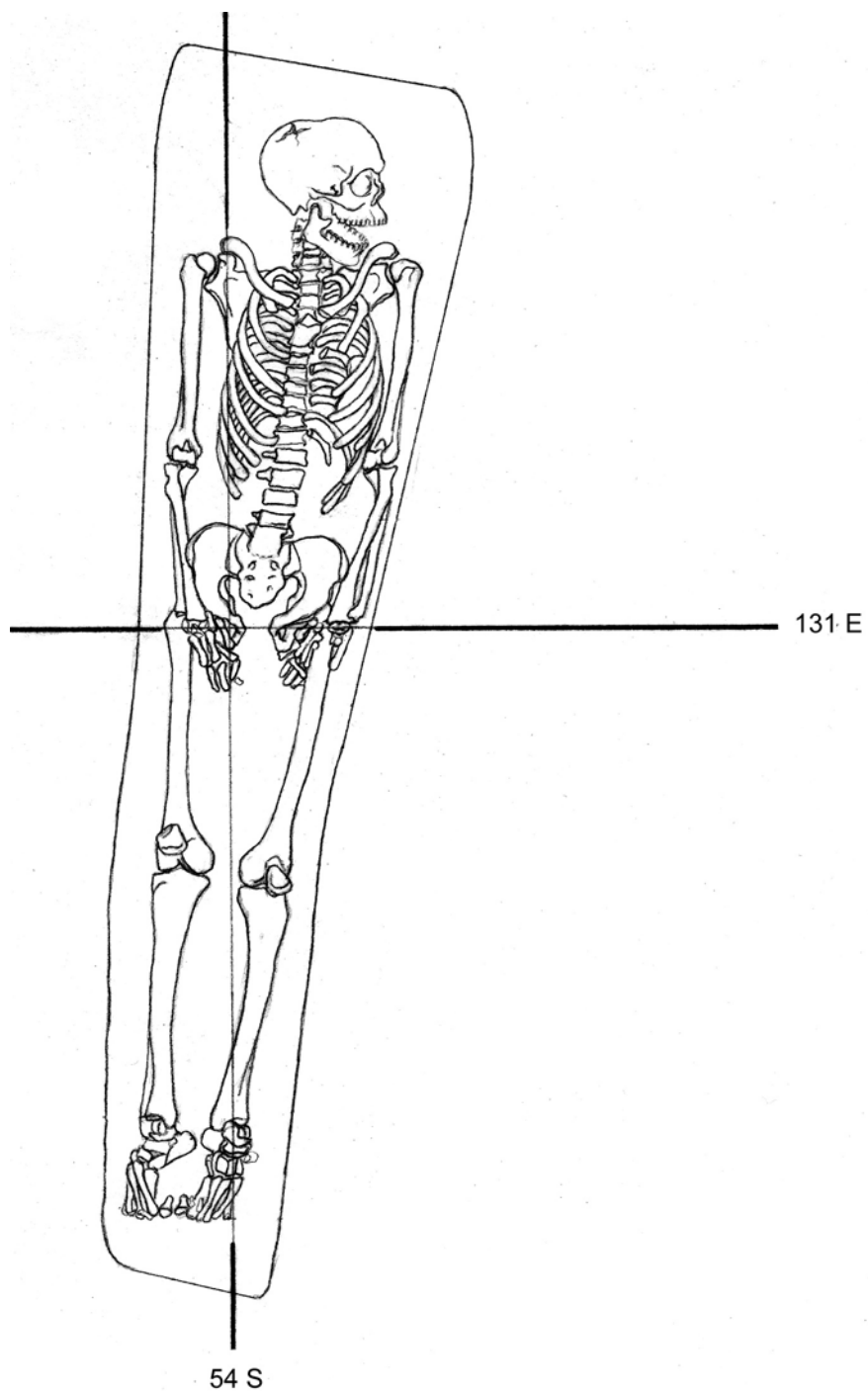
Burial 369 held the remains of a man between 40 and 50 years old, buried without a coffin. The grave shaft outline was quite narrow and tapered toward the east. The shaft fill soil was described on an opening plan of the area, but the extant copy of this map is not legible. A sherd of redware, a whole nail and several mammal bones were found in the grave fill soil. The man was laid out supine with his head to the west and hands resting on the femora. The skeletal remains were in fair to good condition with most bones present, though somewhat eroded. The skeletal low elevation was the left phalange at - 0.84'.

Feature 160, an irregular pit, cut into the northern side of the grave shaft, but did not damage the remains. The pit was about one foot deep and contained three bricks, kiln furniture, glass, nails, shell, and animal bone fragments throughout. It was dated to the final quarter of the 18th century (Cheek 2003).

A copper-alloy straight pin was recorded *in situ* at the right zygomatic arch; though notes indicated that it was recovered, it was not cataloged in the laboratory. Excavators noted that while pulling the skeletal remains they found a "green item" that appeared to be hair. This material was not cataloged in the laboratory nor treated by the conservators.

Burial 369 was adjacent, although offset slightly from, Burial 329, which held a man of unknown age. Both burials were without coffins and lay at similar elevations. They may have been part of a row of burials, many coffinless, that stretched along a roughly north-south axis. The pit that cut into the north side of the Burial 369 grave shaft also cut into the south side of the grave shaft of Burial 342.

Based on the location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 369, like the adjacent graves, has been assigned to the Late Group.

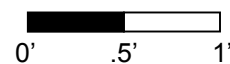


Burial #: 369

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/15/92

Drawing #: 804



Burial 370

Catalog # 1870

Datum Point: 97

Grid coordinates: S82/E146.5

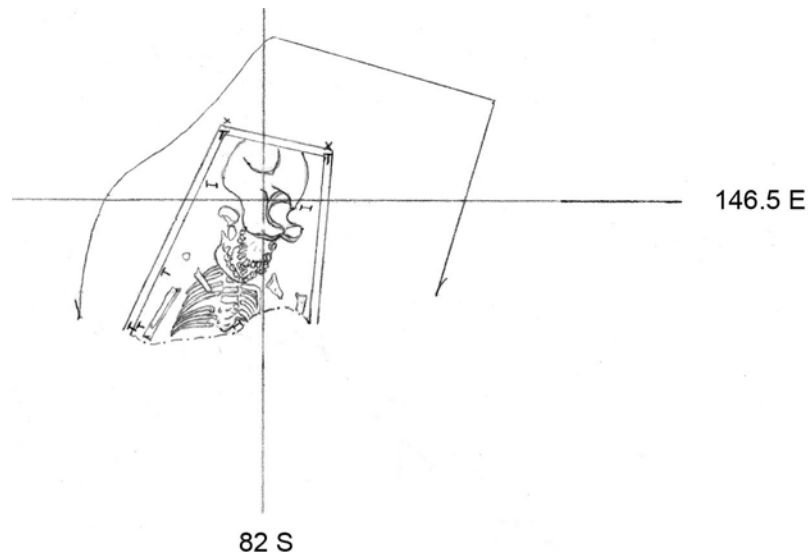
Elevation of Cranium: 0.73' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 370 was of a child between 2 and 4 years old. The burial was severely disturbed by the construction of a 19th century stone wall between Lots 17 and 18, which truncated the skeletal remains at the mid-thoracic area. The surviving elements were in extremely poor condition. The cranium and mandible were eroded and broken, with only tooth enamel surviving, and only fragments of the thoracic vertebrae, ribs, clavicle and humerus were present.

The child was buried with the head to the west in supine position. The coffin tapered toward the head, indicating it had been hexagonal. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin. The highest nail was recorded at an elevation of 1.13' and the lowest nail at .93'. Three straight pins were also recorded *in situ*, one by each side of the cranium and one by the right thoracic vertebrae, but only one fragment was recovered.

No other burials lay in obvious proximity to Burial 370; construction of the stone wall or other features may have obliterated graves in this area. Absent any clear evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 370 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

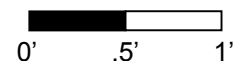


Burial #: 370

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/4/92

Drawing #: 787



Burial 371

Series

Catalog # 1875

Datum Point: 105 (1.24' asl)

Grid coordinates: S69.5/E235

Elevation of Cranium: -2.88' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 371 held the coffinless remains of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. The grave was in the southeastern portion of the excavated site, adjacent to a concrete footing for the structure at 290 Broadway. This construction disturbed and destroyed an unknown number of burials, including truncation of Burial 371 at the lower abdomen.

The grave shaft outline was straight-sided and angled out from the head end. Its excavation began at an elevation of -1.37', its bottom was at -3.42'. Numerous pieces of kiln furniture, stoneware waste, cow phalanges, and other cow bone fragments were present in the fill, and a pipe stem fragment was recovered from the soil matrix during cleaning of the skeletal remains.

[Burial 362 had been dug through the upper grave shaft of Burial 371. Creamware sherds recovered from its grave shaft provided Burial 362 with a *terminus post quem* of circa 1760 – there is a possibility that some of the Burial 362 shaft fill material was redeposited from the prior grave shaft of Burial 371.]

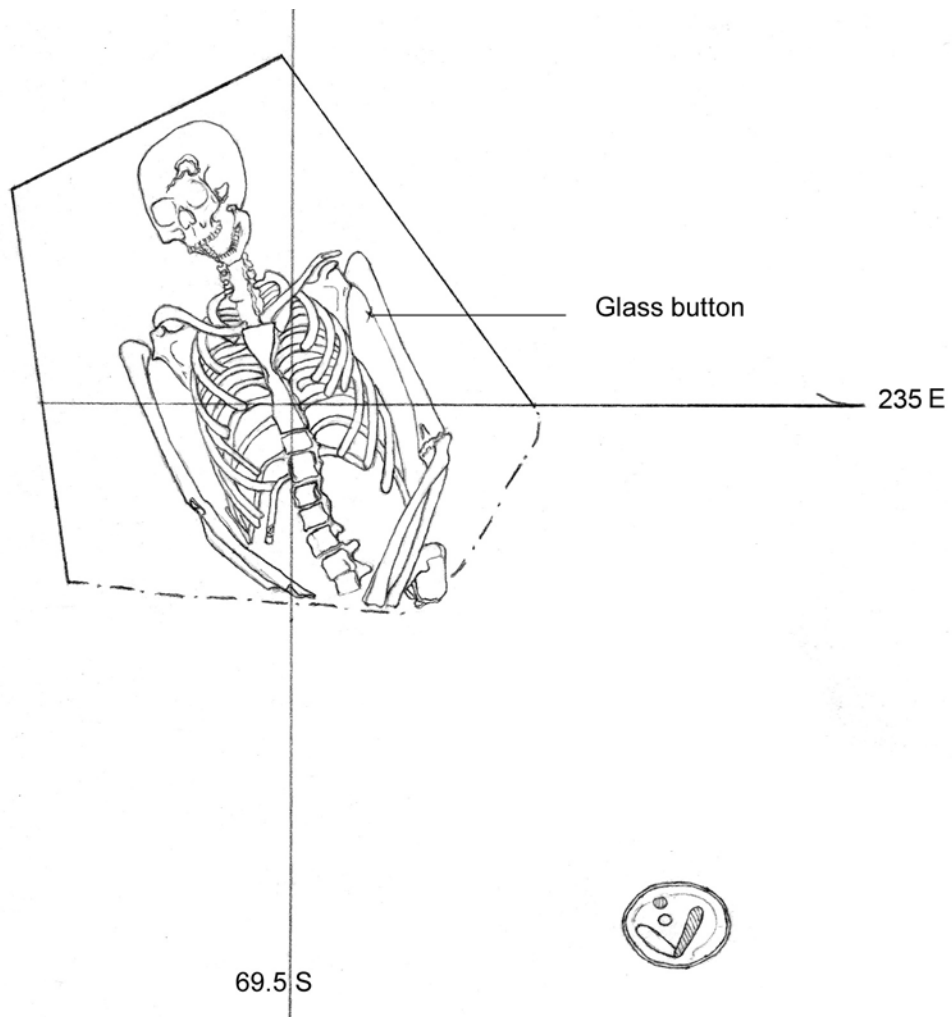
Matching enameled copper-alloy cuff link faces were found beneath the woman's left humerus. They were oval in shape, 1.4 by 1.1 cm, and decorated with a white and pink design on a blue-green ground. The items appeared to have been deliberately placed with the deceased. They may have been worn at the neck or arm, or on clothing (though no fabric was preserved in association).



A metal button was also recovered from Burial 371, but its location within the grave was not noted in the field records. The domed, stamped, circular iron disc was 12 mm in diameter and had a 2 mm central hole (Figure 12.xx). A small fragment (broken into pieces) of rust-encrusted textile, identified as wool with an undeterminable weave, was found adhering to the button face. The button (possibly used for upholstery) is evidently lacking the pin shank and appears to be of a type manufactured in the second quarter of the 19th century (Noël Hume 1974: 90-91). Based on the lack of provenience and the high degree of disturbance to Burial 371, the button is considered to have been intrusive.

Burial 371 lay about two feet beneath the abovementioned Burial 362. Burial 357, a coffin-less grave of a man aged 45 to 65, lay a few feet to the west of Burial 371, and

Burial 377, another coffin-less grave which held a woman, lay approximately 2 feet to the south. These three other graves were at markedly higher elevations. Based on stratigraphy, Burial 371 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

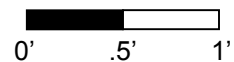


Burial #: 371

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/16/92

Drawing #: 812



Burial 372

Catalog # 1855

Datum Point: 93

Grid coordinates: S81/E235

Elevation of Cranium: 1.91' asl (not cranium)

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 372 consisted only of the mandible of a woman between 25 and 35 years old. The bone was found in Feature 144, an irregularly shaped pit believed to have been used by local potteries as a dumping area for kiln furniture and broken stoneware. The pit was approximately a foot deep and was filled with dark brown sandy silt. The highest elevation of the mandible was recorded at 1.91' and the lowest at 1.83'.

During excavation the mandible was recorded in Stratum IV, Level 2 of Feature 144. However, excavators who were conducting the *in situ* assessment recalled that teeth and mandible fragments had been excavated from Feature 122, Stratum IV, Level 1 and Stratum 1, Level 2. They deduced that the skeletal elements were from the same individual, designated Burial 372.

Burial 372 has been placed by default in the Middle temporal group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 373

Series 56

Catalog # 1878

Datum Point: 111 (1.69' asl)

Grid coordinates: S70.5/E132

Elevation of Cranium: -0.97' asl

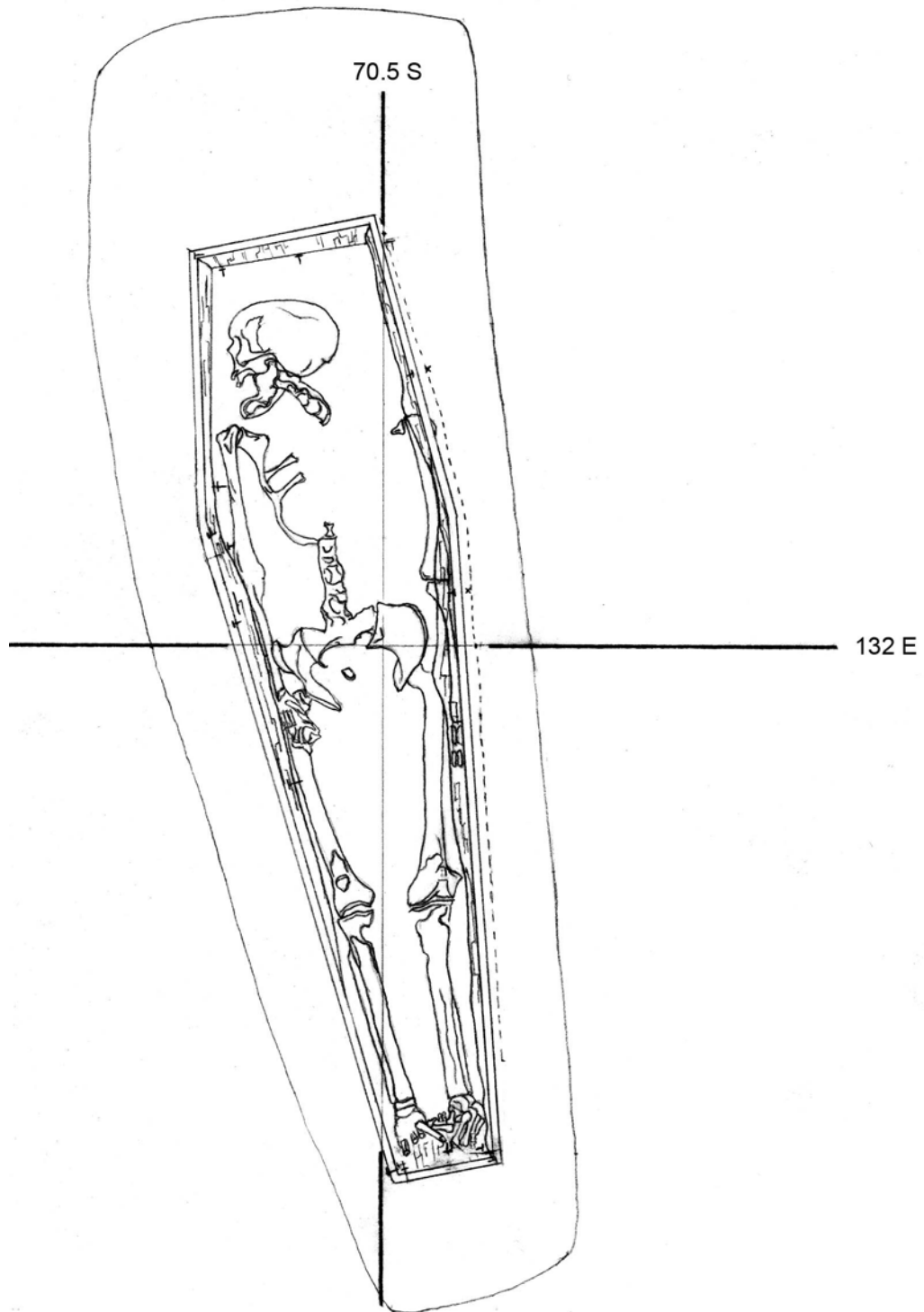
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 373 was the grave of a woman aged 45 to 60 years. The grave was located at the rear of former Lot 17. Its shaft outline was generally rectangular, and the fill soil was described as very mottled red and brown sand and grey and yellow brown silt. It contained one sherd of white salt-glazed stoneware and several of grey stoneware, a wine bottle neck fragment, a cow bone, oyster and clam shell fragments, and pieces of tobacco pipe.

The intact grave shaft was quite deep compared to adjacent burials. Excavation of the grave began at an elevation of 0.79' asl. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.42' and the bottom at -1.41'. The coffin was hexagonal, though the shoulders angled only slightly. The lid had split lengthwise, and the north side had fallen onto the remains. Nails were recorded around the perimeter. The woman had been placed supine with her head to the west and her arms at her sides. Skeletal remains were in poor condition, and many elements had eroded and disappeared. Hair and tissue were recovered with a pin on the cranium and were sent to the laboratory along with the skeletal remains.

Burial 373 appeared to have disturbed the south edge of Burial 324. Burial 373 may have been contemporary with Burial 352, which was adjacent to the north of Burial 324. All of these burials were part of a row of mostly adult graves that spanned the excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 on the north to Burial 338 on the south. This row may have delineated the contour of the eighteenth-century landscape.

At least two phases of interments occurred within this row of graves. The earlier phase included Burials 400 and 324, and the later stage (possibly "filling in" between the existing graves) included Burials 352 and 373. The later burials were found at lower elevations, which suggested that the surface of the cemetery had eroded during the interim. Based on the relationships to surrounding graves, Burial 373 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

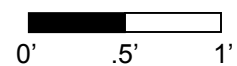


Burial #: 373

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/27/92

Drawing #: 843



Burial 374

Series 57

Catalog # 1882

Datum Point: 98 (3.9' asl)

Grid coordinates: S72/E132.5

Elevation of Cranium: 1.36' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 374 was of an infant less than 3 months old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, beneath Burial 349, another infant burial, and within the grave shaft of Burial 326, of a man aged 45 to 55.

The coffin was either tapered or slightly shouldered in shape. Its lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.54', its bottom at 1.25'. Nails delineated the coffin's bottom perimeter. Nine straight pins were noted, including two by the feet and seven in the cranial and thoracic region. The two near the feet were described as typical greenish copper alloy, but the others were represented by pale greyish streaks surrounded by organic stains. One of the cranial pins had preserved a sample of hair and organic matter. All soil from within the coffin was removed as a burial soil sample, and the grave fill soil was removed as a pedestal for the skeletal remains.

As noted, Burial 374 was found within the grave of Burial 326, on the north side near the head. The recorded elevations for the bottoms of the coffins match. The infant's coffin appeared to have been buried simultaneously with that of the man. (In other cases at the site, a coffin placed within an extant grave was atop the earlier burial, rather than alongside it).

Based on stratigraphy, Burial 374 has been assigned to the Middle Group.

Burial 375

Series 64

Catalog # 1886

Datum Point: 103

Grid coordinates: S74.5/E253

Elevation of Cranium: - 0.4' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 375, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a woman between 16 and 18 years old. She was buried directly in the soil with her arms crossed above her head, a unique position at the African Burial Ground. The burial was discovered during excavation for concrete footings for the structure at 290 Broadway. Machine trenching exposed five broken longbones protruding from the wall of a construction trench. Excavators initially believed that the longbones were disarticulated, but as excavation proceeded, they discovered that the burial was intact, and the woman had been buried with her arms in this unusual position. The remains were nearly complete, although apparently truncated at the ankles, presumably by construction.

Construction disturbances had obliterated the grave shaft outline on the east and northwest sides. The eastern end of the burial had been truncated, perhaps by construction of a wall along Elk Street. The grave shaft soil was described as olive-grey sandy silt, and it contained sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, a few sherds of kiln furniture, nail fragments (some with wood attached), a quartz crystal approximately 1/2" long, and two pieces of copper alloy, possibly from a shoe buckle. Field notes indicated that a musket ball was found in the grave shaft soil, but cataloged with the clearing of the area rather than the burial. Fragments of disarticulated bones, including maxilla and cranium pieces, were found in the fill at the east end of Burial 375 and designated as Burial 345, a Middle group adult interment, which may have been disturbed by Burial 375.

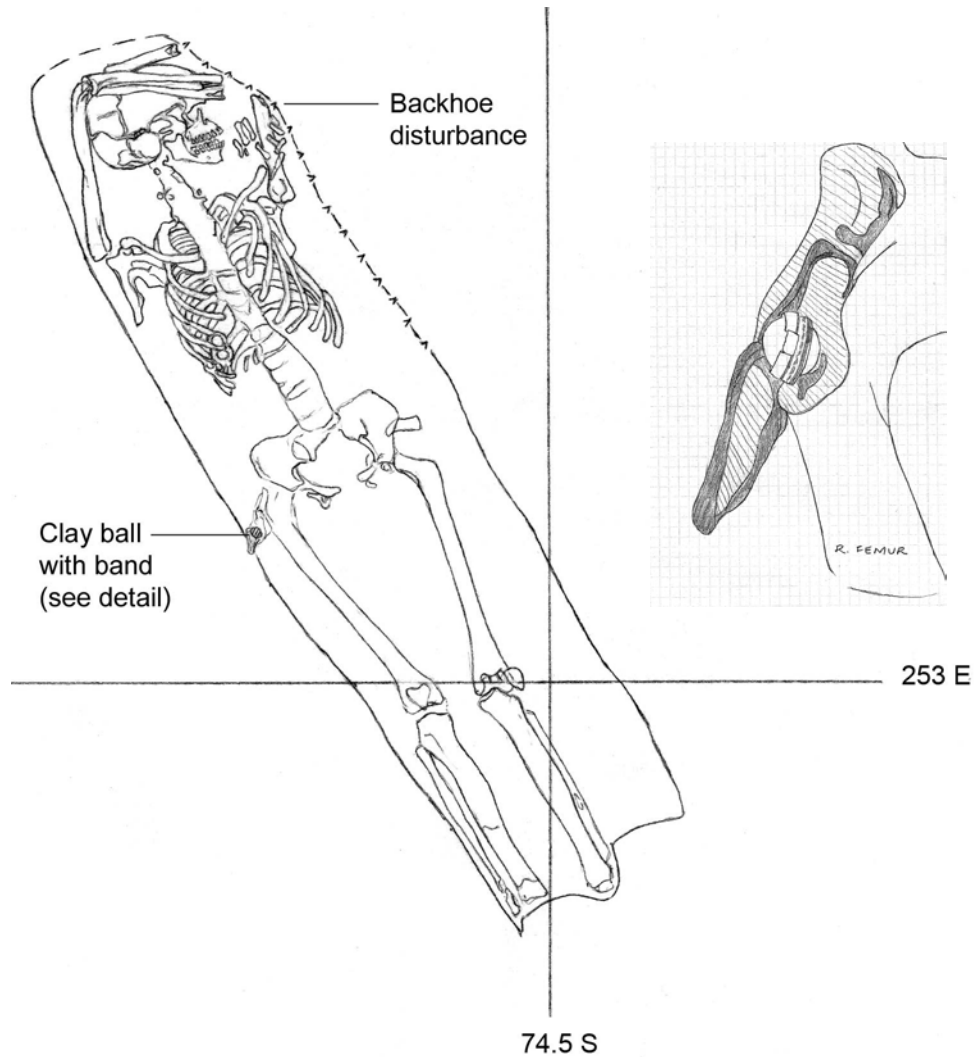
No coffin was evident in Burial 375. The body was laid out supine, with the head to the west, and legs extended. Her arms, as noted, were crossed above her head, right over left. Although this could have been the original burial position, it is also possible that her body was removed from its coffin and placed here as a secondary interment. Wood lines, which could have been remnants of a coffin, were found to the south of the burial, but the area was highly disturbed and excavation was not completed here.



A metal and ceramic artifact surrounded by an organic stain, possibly cloth or leather, was found adjacent to the right femur; this item was photographed and drawn *in situ*. The artifact was identified as a ceramic ball, 1.7 cm in diameter, encircled twice by a copper alloy band. The band had an impressed design of diagonal lines on either side of a longitudinal groove. The object may have

been enclosed in a pocket or pouch, represented by the organic material surrounding it. A single copper-alloy straight pin was recorded *in situ* between the first rib and left clavicle, and a possible kidney stone or ossified cyst measuring 2.8 cm x 2.2 cm was found by the lower right ribs.

Based on the lack of temporally diagnostic material in association with this grave, Burial 375 has been designated a Middle group interment.

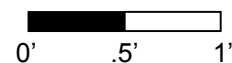


Burial #: 375

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/21/92

Drawing #: 888



Burial 376

Series 59

Catalog # 1895

Datum Point: 84 (3.49' asl)

Grid coordinates: S77.5/E134.5

Elevation of Cranium: 0.45' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 376 held the remains of a man between 45 and 65 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, an area that had been scraped down by backhoe to a level where grave shafts and coffin outlines were visible. The grave shaft appeared to be significantly wider than the coffin. The extra breadth occurred on the north side, corresponding to the shaft of the underlying Burial 395. The soil was described as red sand and dark grey-brown silt mottled with yellow-brown sandy silt, containing a small amount of stoneware, two oyster shell fragments, and two fragments of extraneous human bone.

The coffin lid was first recorded at an elevation of 2.14' asl, the lowest point of the bottom at 0.23'. The lid had collapsed onto the skeletal remains in the eastern part of the grave. Numerous coffin nails were recorded in situ, including vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The hexagonal coffin was noticeably wider than most coffins from this cemetery. This may imply that the deceased was heavy-set.

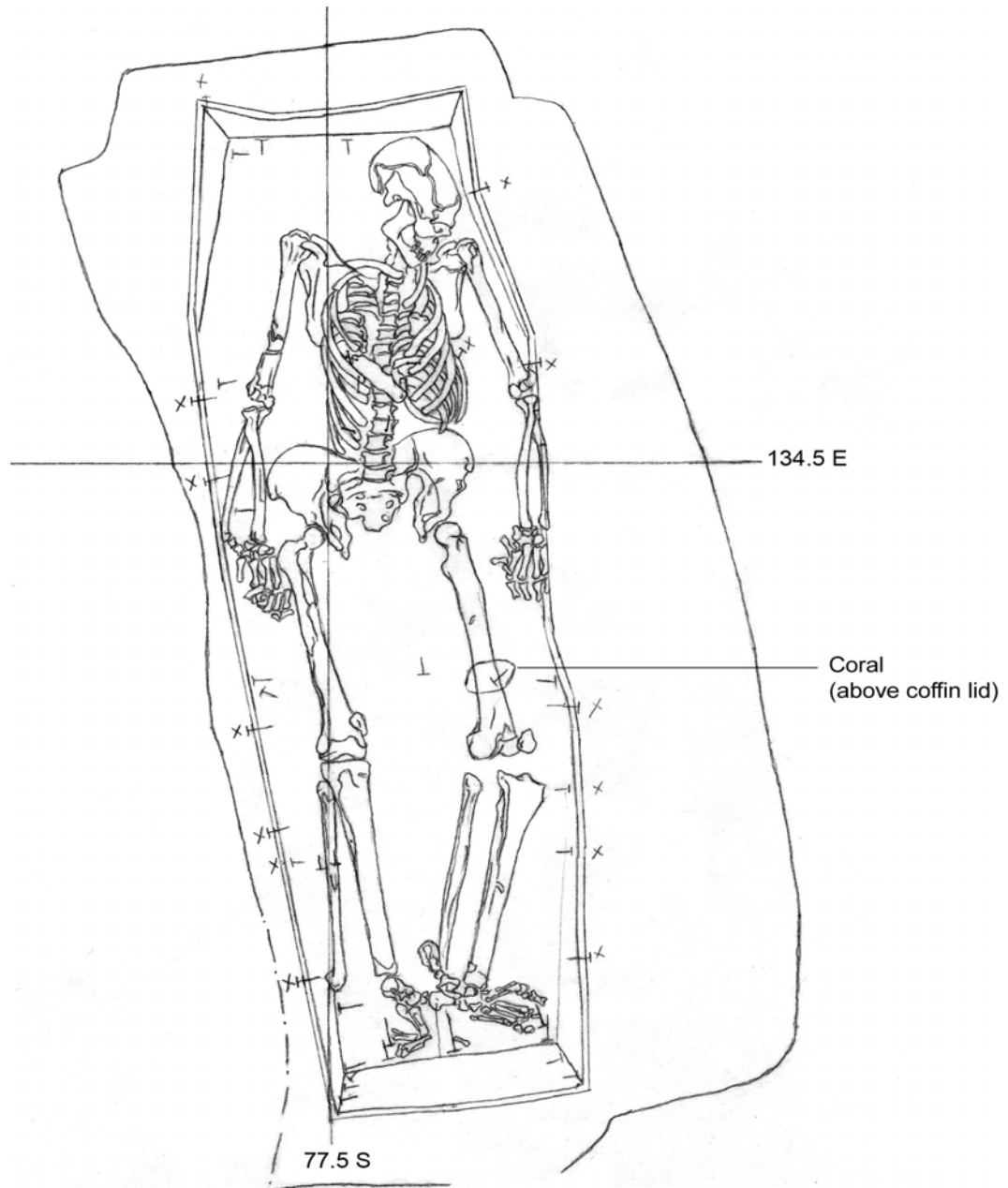
A piece of white coral, identified as *Siderastrea sidereal*, was found 0.1' above the coffin lid in the area of the left femur. This coral is found in the Caribbean and the Gulf of Mexico, Bermuda, and possibly off the Brazilian coast and Annobón and Fernando Póo islands in the Gulf of Guinea (Cairns 1981: Distribution 48-50, cited in conservation report). It may have been placed in the grave at the time of interment. The coral was missing from the final artifact inventory and was probably destroyed on September 11, 2001.



The man had been laid supine with his head to the west, hands resting at his sides. The skeletal remains were in poor to fair condition, bones crushed and eroded. Six copper-alloy straight pins were recorded on the torso, including two crossed pins on the sternum.

Burial 376 was interred, perhaps deliberately, above Burial 395, although the two graves were offset somewhat. Burial 376 may have been contemporary with Burials 314 and 338, both of a man in his 40s and a woman between 33 and 65, respectively. The three graves lay at similar elevations and virtually parallel. All of the abovementioned burials lay within a north-south row that spanned the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south, possibly delineating a

contour in the hillside. Based on the relationships to nearby graves, Burial 376 has been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.

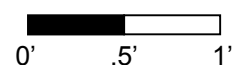


Burial #: 376

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/23/92

Drawing #: 832



Burial 377

Series 65

Catalog # 1901

Datum Point: 102

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E235

Elevation of Cranium: -0.44' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 377 was of a woman between 33 and 58 years of age. The grave was discovered during the excavation of Burial 355, which consisted of disarticulated remains, and the skull was originally assigned to that individual. The grave was located adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure in the eastern part of the site. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials; it truncated Burial 377 at the lower abdomen.

The grave shaft was clearly visible only at the south and west. The soil overlying the remains was described as fine reddish-brown sand with inclusions of yellowish-brown and dark grey compact sandy silt. A patch of fine dark brown sand with heavy mica flecking was noted on the outside of the right humerus. The grave fill soil was devoid of the ceramics and kiln furniture found in association with Burial 355 above, and no faunal remains, shell, or other artifacts were recovered from the grave fill. A possible stone grave marker, which may have been associated with a different grave (Burial 360 or an un-discovered underlying interment), was recorded approximately 3 feet to the west.

No coffin walls were identified, nor were any nails found with this burial. Deteriorated material, possibly a remnant of the coffin lid and floor, was noted above and below the skeletal remains, however. The top covering was recorded at -0.76', the bottom at -0.92'. The deceased may have been placed directly in the ground wrapped in material that left organic stains resembling wood; a similar substance was observed in Burial 381, immediately to the north. Excavators also suggested that boards might have been placed above and below the body. Alternatively, the wood-like residue could have been from the coffin of a prior burial that was disturbed by Burial 377. A substance excavators believed to be red ocher was observed on the possible wood remains, as well as on the head, ribs, and scapulae; samples were taken from the skull and ribs. According to field notes, several seeds thought to be jimson weed were recovered from the mouth area, but they were not cataloged in the laboratory. A sticky orange substance was noted on the 9th right rib. It appeared to have eaten into the bone and stained the surrounding sand.

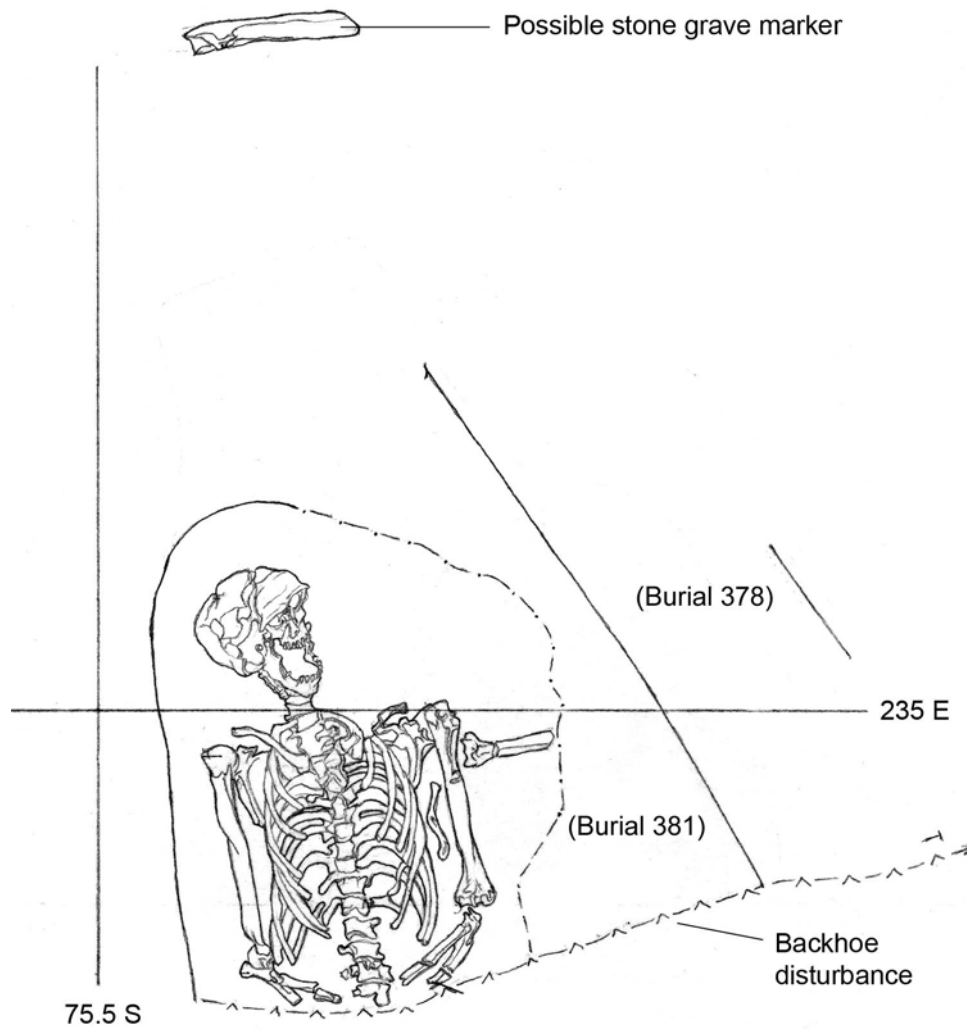
The skeletal elements that remained were in poor condition. The skull had been shattered by compression, the ribs and vertebrae were crushed, and the remaining long bones were eroded. The woman had been laid supine with her head to the west, and her forearms appeared to have been laid over her lower abdomen such that the hands would have crossed over her pelvis. The cervical vertebrae beneath the wood-like remains were

covered with a sticky black substance. This substance, which proved impossible to remove, extended down the sternum and interior rib shafts.

Three copper-alloy rings, measuring about ½” in diameter according to field records, were discovered in the neck area and photographed *in situ*. The rings lay essentially side-by-side under the woman’s chin. One ring had small fragments of hair or fiber attached to the bottom, and was connected to another ring by a small piece of fiber. The project conservator freeze-dried the cervical vertebrae area with the rings and fiber intact and removed them for conservation: however, they were not cataloged in the laboratory and were never located by the Howard team. They appear to have been lost prior to accessioning by conservators. Because they were removed when found, they were not depicted on the final *in situ* drawings.

As noted, Burial 377 lay beneath a group of disarticulated remains designated Burial 355. Burials 378 and 381 lay adjacent to the north. Like Burial 377, these burials were overlain by a substance excavators assumed to be wood remains, despite the lack of coffin nails. A humerus and other unidentified elements, possibly from Burial 355, protruded into the indistinct grave shaft, indicating that one or more burials were destroyed by the placement of Burials 377, 381, and perhaps 378 (although Burial 378 may have been one of the impacted graves).

Burial 377 has been assigned to the Late Middle Group because it appears to have destroyed a pre-existing grave.

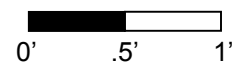


Burial #: 377

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/28/92

Drawing #: 899



Burial 378

Series 65

Catalog #

Datum Point: 102

Grid coordinates: (see drawing for burial 377)

Elevation of Cranium: -0.28' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 378 was not fully excavated and was left in place when the field project was halted in the summer of 1992. No skeletal assessment was completed in the field, nor was any information on the age or sex of the deceased recorded. The grave, located in the southeast part of the excavated cemetery, was truncated by a massive concrete footing for the proposed structure at 290 Broadway. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials.

The south side of the coffin and its southwest corner, along with the cranium and maxilla, were discovered during excavation of the overlying Burial 355, a disturbed grave. According to field notes, the north coffin side was identified as well, although no nails or other artifacts were observed in this burial, and no samples were collected. The remains were not photographed or drawn *in situ*, although the grave is indicated on drawings of Burial 355 and Burial 377.

The partial excavation of Burial 378 revealed a cranium later designated Burial 381. Field records do not clarify the relationship between Burial 378 and Burials 355, 377, and 381, although an examination of photographs raised the possibility that the grave shaft for Burial 381 cut into the grave shaft of Burial 378. The disturbance to this area no doubt obscured much of the relevant stratigraphic information. Burial 378 has been placed by default in the Middle temporal group.

See drawing for Burial 377 for location of Burial 378.

Burial 379

Series 48

Catalog # 1906

Datum Point: 104

Grid coordinates: S71.5/E215

Elevation of Cranium: 0.16' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

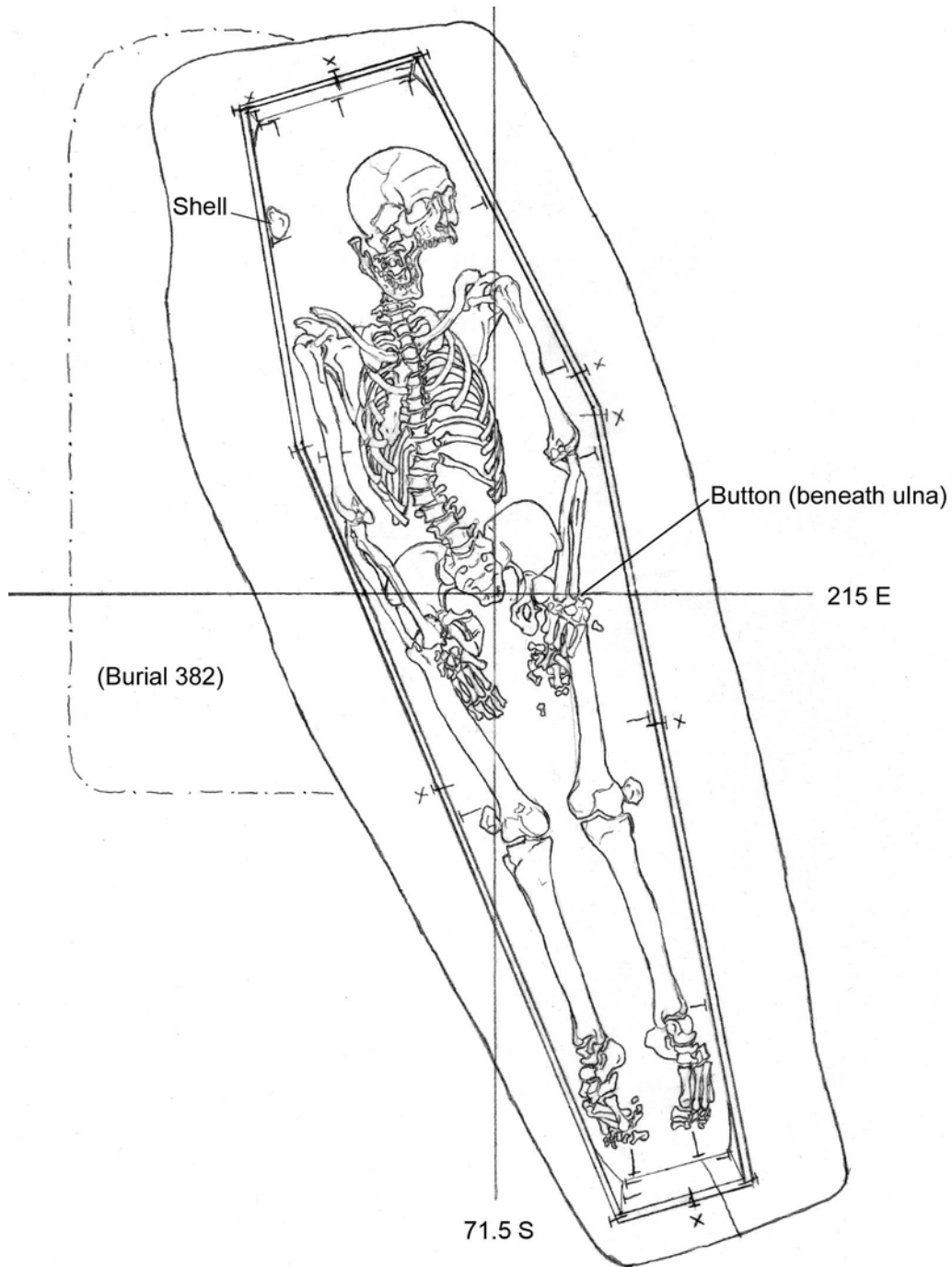
Burial 379, located in Lot 20 ½ in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of man between 30 and 40 years old. The grave shaft outline was clearly defined with the western end wider than the eastern end. The shaft fill soil was described as reddish-brown mottled with light brown clay, and contained a high concentration of artifacts including: a sherd of scratch blue white salt-glazed stoneware, two sherds of undecorated white salt-glazed stoneware, several sherds of Staffordshire slipware, a sherd of Chinese export porcelain, glass fragments, hundreds of sherds of kiln waste, sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, nail fragments, a clay pipe bowl and two pipe stem fragments, (lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center), many fragments of brick and kiln brick, a lead-alloy musket ball measuring 1.81 mm, numerous oyster and clam shells and shell fragments, and a chert fragment. The grave shaft soil (and the coffin itself) held fragments of human bone from the underlying Burial 382 a child's grave.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.66' and described as too faint for recovery. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter, with seven vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in a hexagonal coffin with his head to the west, supine, with his hands on his upper thighs. Excavators found a button (which they identified as of bone) with a copper-alloy wire shank below the distal end of the left ulna. The button was identified in the laboratory as a leather button or button back. Another button was found during laboratory cleaning of the right innominate. It was a copper-alloy domed button with a soldered loop shank, measuring 17 mm in diameter.



A shell was recorded in the field drawing and in the final photograph of the burial, located along the coffin side adjacent to the right side of the skull, but the only shell recovered from the burial was listed as grave fill material. The shell may have intruded into the coffin from the shaft fill along the south side.

Burial 379 has been assigned to the Middle Group, in the absence of evidence that would place it later.

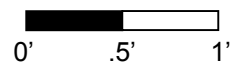


Burial #: 379

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/3/92

Drawing #: 858



Burial 380

Series 36

Catalog # 1912

Datum Point: 92

Grid coordinates: S85/E241

Elevation of Cranium: 0.51' asl

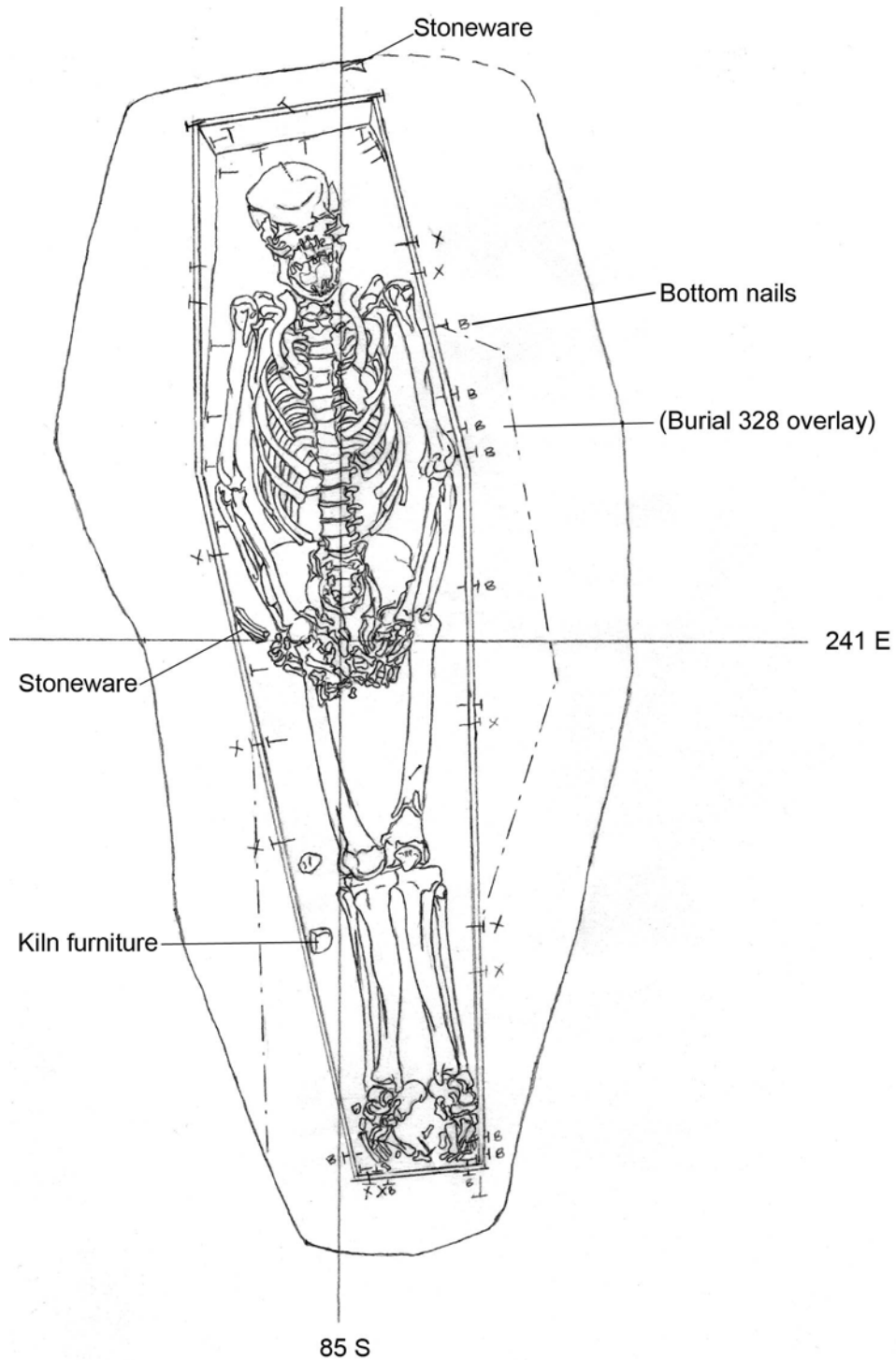
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 380, located in Lot 22 at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a man 40 to 60 years old. The grave cut outline appeared large and irregular in shape, probably because it shared a grave cut with the overlying Burial 328, which held a woman in her 40s. The grave shaft soil was not described but contained many fragments of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, a burned clay pipe bowl, pig bones, and an oyster shell fragment.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.8' and the bottom at 0.18'. The deceased was buried in a hexagonal coffin, supine, with his head to the west, and his hands on his pelvis. Several nails were observed *in situ* around the coffin's top and bottom perimeter, with twelve nails at the headboard and ten vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides of the coffin. One of the whole nails recovered measured 2.7" in length. The skeletal remains were complete, despite considerable destruction to the face vault, thorax and vertebral column, which had been crushed and flattened due to the placement of Burial 328 directly above. Field notes for Burial 328 indicate that its bone had bonded with bone from Burial 380.

Two straight pins were recorded *in situ*, one on the distal left femur shaft and the other on the left third and fourth metatarsals. Possible fish scales were also recorded by excavators between the femora and below the sacrum, "just at the end of the fingertips", but no such material was ever received in the laboratory.

As noted, Burial 328 overlay Burial 380 with no intervening soil, though the two were not aligned with each other. Burial 328 may have been deliberately placed with reference to Burial 380, indicating a relationship between the two. Like Burial 328, Burial 380 is considered a Middle Group burial.

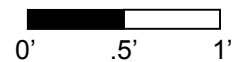


Burial #: 380

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/25/92

Drawing #: 839



Burial 381

Series 65

Catalog # 1917

Datum Point: 102

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E235

Elevation of Cranium: -0.68' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 381 was initially exposed in June of 1992. It was stabilized and covered pending removal of adjacent burials, then re-exposed in July; however, it was not fully excavated before the field project was halted. The previously removed cranial fragments were replaced in the grave in October 1992, in preparation for site backfilling. Burial 381 was located immediately adjacent to a concrete footing for the proposed 290 Broadway structure. This construction episode disturbed or destroyed an unknown number of burials, and likely truncated Burial 381.

The age and sex of the deceased was not determined; excavators assessed this individual as a young adult, despite having exposed only the face and right shoulder. Little or no tooth wear was noted, and the glenoid was lipped. The upper right second incisor was noted as pegged, and marked enamel hypoplasias across the teeth were observed. The deceased had been laid supine, with the head to the west. No artifacts were found in association with the burial. A soil sample was taken from the purported coffin lid.

The burial was not drawn in the field. As described in the notes, the skull of Burial 381 was located between the north side of Burial 377, a Late Middle grave of a woman between 33 and 58, and the south coffin wall of Burial 378, a partially excavated Middle group burial.

Its general location was indicated on the drawing for Burial 377, and it was photographed along with Burial 377. Field notes indicated that the right scapula, clavicle, and humerus of Burial 381 protruded into the grave of Burial 377, and that the tentatively identified wood remains from Burial 377 extended over Burial 381. Burials 377 and 381 may have been interred together, in coffins that was glued rather than nailed; or, possibly, the wood was from another coffin that was disturbed by this interment or that had overlain it. Extraneous bone found beneath the skull of Burial 381 was believed to belong with Burial 355, a fragmentary adult burial that may have been disturbed by Burials 377 and 381. Burial 381 was placed by default in the Middle Group.

See drawing for Burial 377 for location of Burial 381.

Burial 382

Series 48

Catalog # 1929

Datum Point: 104

Drawing Point Axis: S71.5/E215

Elevation of highest skeletal remain: 1.22' (occipital portion of cranium)

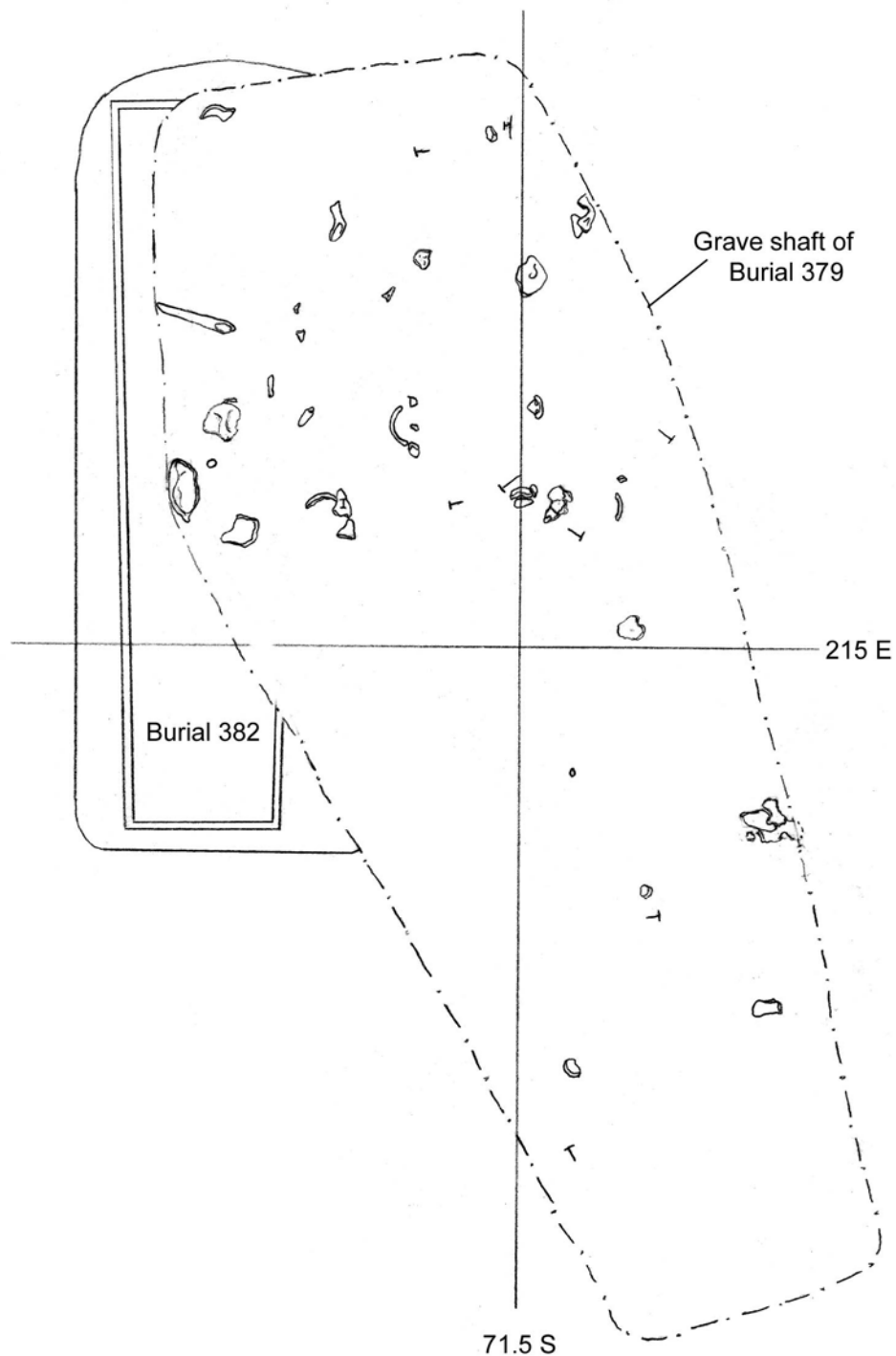
Temporal Group: Early?

Burial 382, located in Lot 20 ½, on the eastern end of the excavation site, held the disturbed remains of a child approximately 4 to 5 years old. Burial 382 was discovered during the removal of the grave fill in Burial 379, which overlay and truncated Burial 382. The disarticulated bones scattered through the western half of Burial 379's grave cut were designated Burial 382. Additional, intact remains were discovered as the excavation continued.

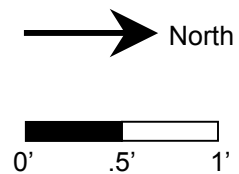
The extant grave shaft of Burial 382 was rectangular, though truncated by Burial 379. Shaft fill soil was described as reddish-brown sand mottled with patches of light brown clay, and it contained 60 sherds of stoneware and kiln furniture, nails, bricks, and a clay pipe bowl. Field records do not distinguish whether these items were from the disturbed or undisturbed portion of the burial, so it remains possible that Burial 382 predated the stoneware dumping that concentrated ceramic waste in the overlying Burial 379.

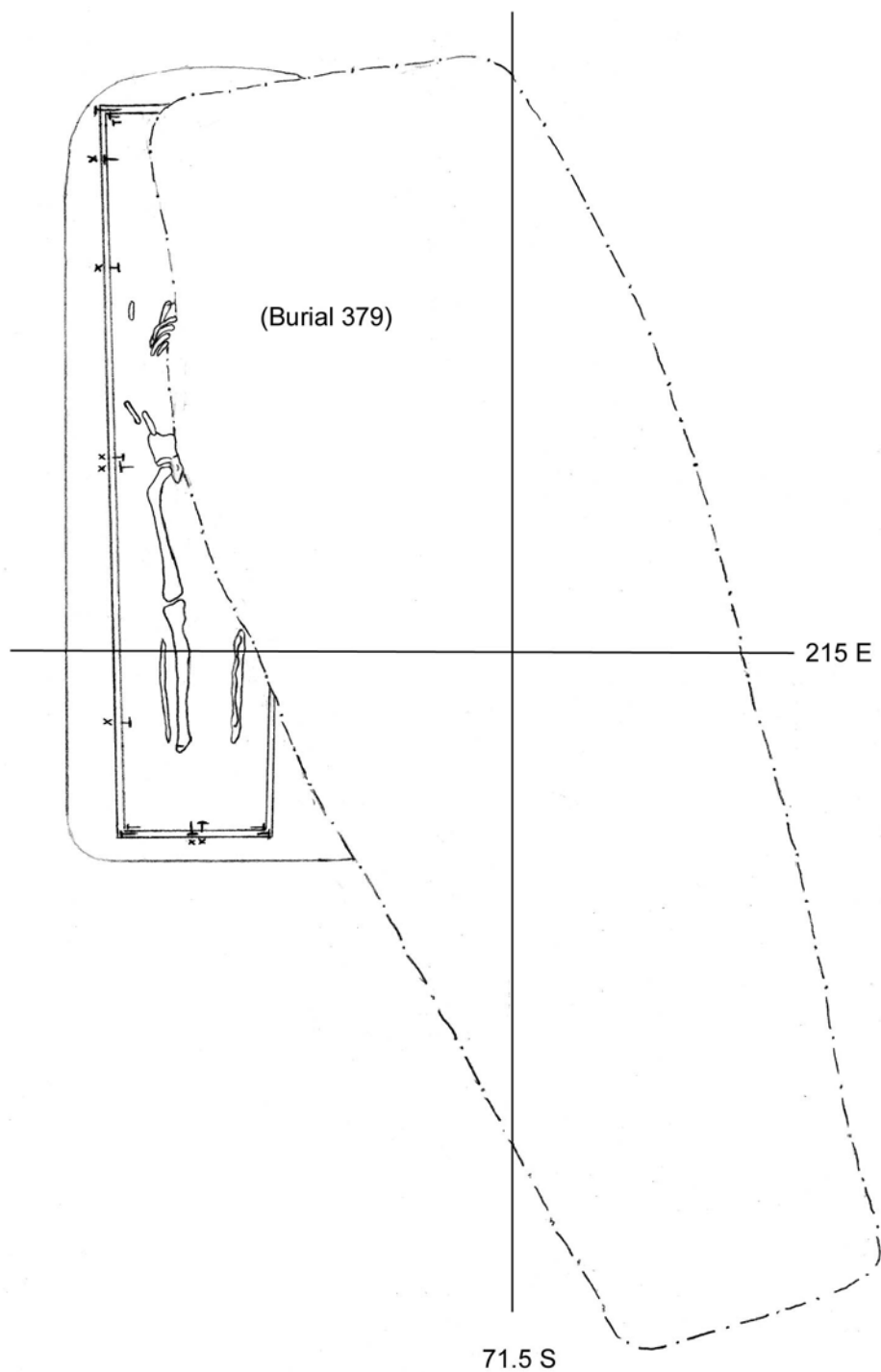
The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 0.86'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter, including seven vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. Field notes indicated that the north coffin wall was completely absent, as were portions of the west and east walls. The child was laid supine in a four-sided coffin with the head to the west.

The pattern of disturbance caused by Burial 379 made it clear that the child's remains were disarticulated when the adult was buried, suggesting that a lengthy interval separated the two. The relatively small amount of kiln waste in the grave fill was intrusive from the overlying burial. Based on the disturbance and the possible interment prior to stoneware dumping, Burial 382 has been assigned tentatively to the Early Group.



Burial #: 382
Drawn by: W. Williams
Date: 6/13/92
Drawing #: 801



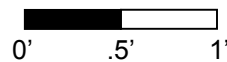


Burial #: 382

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/18/92

Drawing #: 819



Burial 383

Series 63

Catalog # 1931

Datum Point: 107

Grid coordinates: S79/E245

Elevation of Cranium: -0.76' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

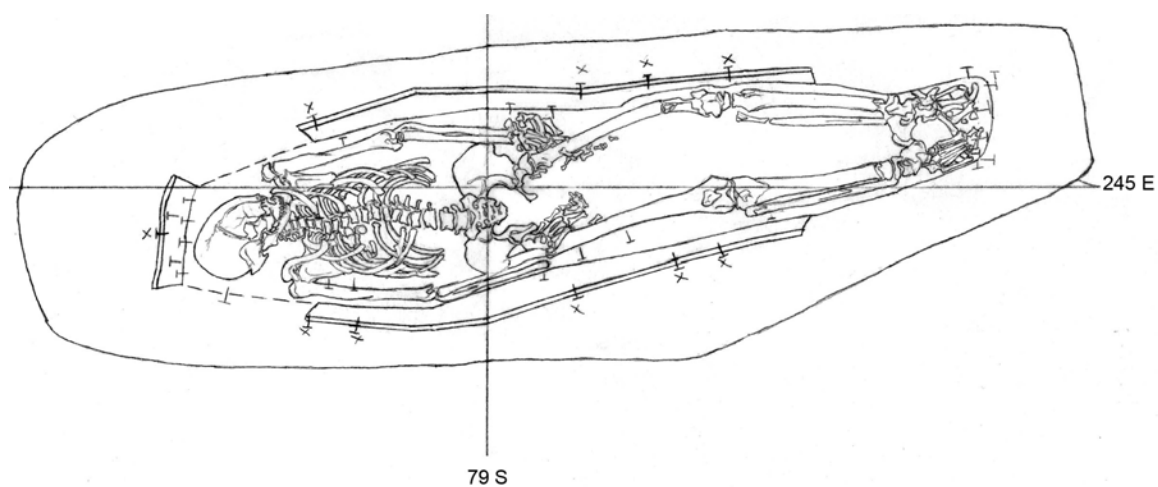
Burial 383, located in Lot 21 at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a young woman between 14 and 18 years old. A post hole, designated Feature 166, cut into part of the grave shaft. The shaft outline was ovoid at the head with a straight line at the foot, with the high point recorded at an elevation of - 0.1' asl at the south end. The grave shaft soil was not described but contained hundreds of sherds of kiln furniture, numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, brick fragments, olive green bottle glass, and a clay pipe stem bored at 5/64" (which was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001).

The burial was highly unusual in that it was oriented with the head to the south. The coffin was hexagonal in shape. The lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.37', and nails were observed *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter, with ten vertical nails that attached the lid to the sides. The woman had been laid supine with her hands resting on her upper legs. Skeletal remains were virtually complete and in fair condition, notwithstanding depression fractures on the cranium.

Straight pin fragments were recovered from the cranial pedestal during laboratory cleaning of the bones. A cobblestone found under the cranium was cataloged and inventoried. A sample identified as organic debris with cedar wood and copper alloy staining, from an unrecorded provenience, was cataloged and inventoried, but was not salvaged following the collapse of the World Trade Center.

Burial 365, located ten feet to the east of Burial 383, also held the remains of a woman who had been placed with her head to the south. The south (head) end of Burial 383 was overlain by the western part of Burial 368, a child aged 10 ½ to 13 ½, so that head overlay head. The child was oriented at an nearly exact right angle to the woman.

Absent any definitive evidence to place it earlier or later, Burial 383 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

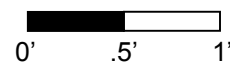


Burial #: 383

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/7/92

Drawing #: 865



Burial 384

Series 61

Catalog # 1955

Datum Point: 89 (4.01' asl)

Grid coordinates: S91.5/E248

Elevation of Cranium: 0.59' asl

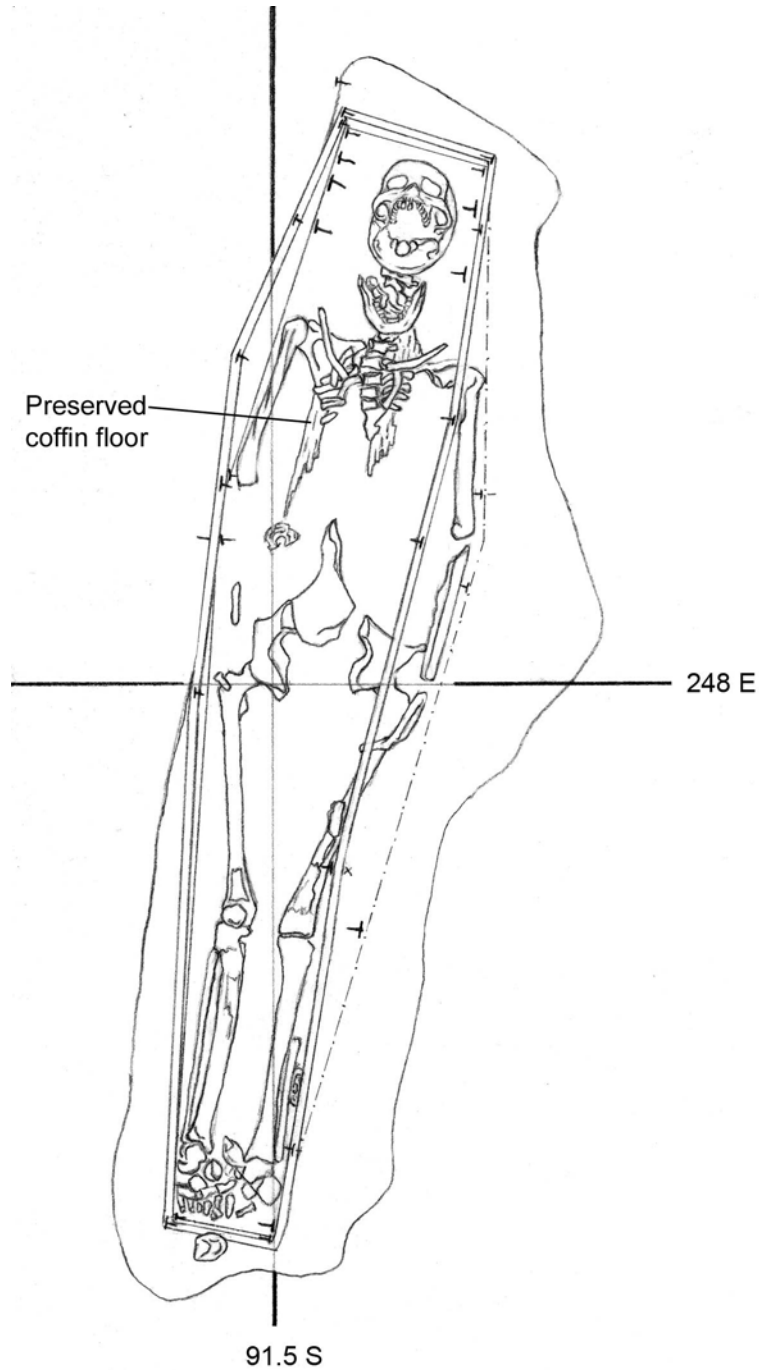
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 384 held the remains of a woman between 25 and 45 years old. The grave was located in the southeast corner of the excavated site, about a foot beneath Burial 317, a disturbed grave. The grave shaft outline was visible but the north side was indistinguishable from the shaft of Burial 361. The shaft fill soil was not described. A nail with wood attached was recovered from the grave fill, but it may have been displaced from the coffin. This burial either predated or fell outside the stoneware dump to the west, as no ceramic waste material was found in the grave fill.

The coffin was particularly narrow and hexagonal in shape. Wood samples from the sides and bottom were identified as red pine. Its top elevation was recorded at 0.87', its bottom at -0.26'. Nails were recorded along the sides at top and bottom, though none were recorded as driven into either the headboard or footboard.

The woman had been placed supine, with her head to the west, hands resting on her upper legs. Skeletal remains were in very poor condition, the bones highly eroded and many crushed or missing. The two top incisors had been filed flat. Sr isotope analysis suggests birth in the Americas. Copper fragments possibly representing a straight pin were recovered during cleaning of pedestalled remains, but exact provenience was not recorded.

As noted above, Burial 317 lay one foot above the southeast part of Burial 384. On the north side, the grave shaft of Burial 384 was indistinguishable from that of Burial 361, which was very slightly higher in elevation. The stratigraphic sequence of these two burials could not be determined from their relative positions; however, Burial 361 had the tapered coffin that is considered diagnostic of Early Group burials, while Burial 384 had the more typical hexagonal coffin. Burial 384 has been placed in the Middle Group because of the hexagonal coffin, though the possible relationship to Burial 361 and the absence of kiln waste suggest that it might alternatively be placed in the Early Group.

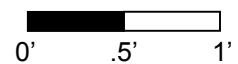


Burial #: 384

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/23/92

Drawing #: 836



Burial 385

Catalog # 1964

Datum Point: 91 (3.99' asl)

Grid coordinates: S86/E251.5

Elevation of Cranium: 0.83' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 385 held the remains of a woman between 40 and 60 years old. Her grave was located in the extreme southeastern portion of the excavated site, at the rear of Lot 22. Field records describe the grave shaft fill as dark red-brown loamy sand with grey-brown and yellow-brown silty clay. The shaft outline was narrow and rectangular. Two half-foot diameter, vaguely circular soil discolorations were recorded along the south side of the burial, near the foot, perhaps representing a later disturbance to the grave shaft. The western half of the grave was dug into red sand subsoil, while the eastern half was surrounded by brown and yellow silty clay, possibly a pre-existing feature. A dozen sherds of locally produced stoneware or waste sherds were recovered from the grave shaft fill. This burial was apparently outside the stoneware dump identified to the west.

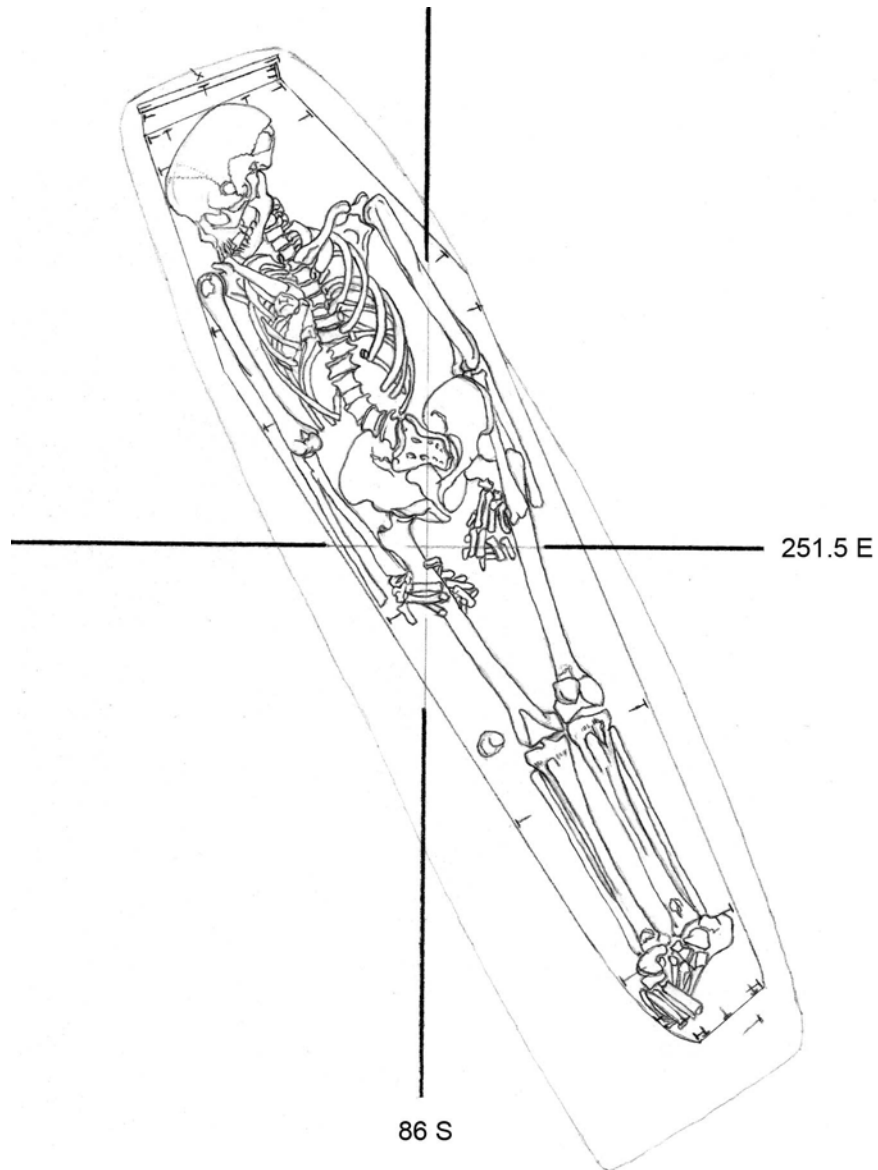
The coffin was first recorded at an elevation of 1.31' asl, and its bottom at 0.45'. The outline was difficult to define (only the head board was present), and its shape was determined mainly from coffin nails recorded *in situ* at the top and bottom corners and along the bottom of the sides. Based on the nail positions, the coffin was narrow and hexagonal, much like that of the nearby Burial 384.

The woman had been laid supine with her head to the west, arms at her sides and hands on her upper legs. Skeletal remains were in fair condition and nearly complete, though the bones were soft and eroded and the cranium was partly crushed. A straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the manubrium, and at least two more were recovered during laboratory cleaning of the cranium. Two bone buttons were also recovered, one from the coffin floor between the right first rib and third thoracic vertebra, and one from loose sand examined after removal of the right ribs. Both were of turned bone, 8 mm in diameter, with 2 mm drilled single center holes.



Burial 385 did not overlap with any other burials. Highly disturbed Burials 319 and 320 lay just to the south at higher elevations. An infant burial, Burial 334, lay beneath the two disturbed burials and appeared to be aligned to Burial 385. Burial 361 lay beneath Burial 334 at the same elevation as Burial 385. Burial 385 was roughly aligned with and at a comparable elevation to Burial 335/356, a co-interred young woman and infant. Finally, the elevation also corresponded to Burial 384, which lay about 5 feet to the south

and had a similar narrow hexagonal coffin. Based on these stratigraphic relationships, Burial 385 has been assigned to the Middle Group

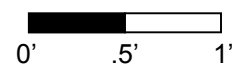


Burial #: 385

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/23/92

Drawing #: 838



Burial 386

Catalog # 1973

Datum Point: 64

Grid coordinates: S48/E121.5

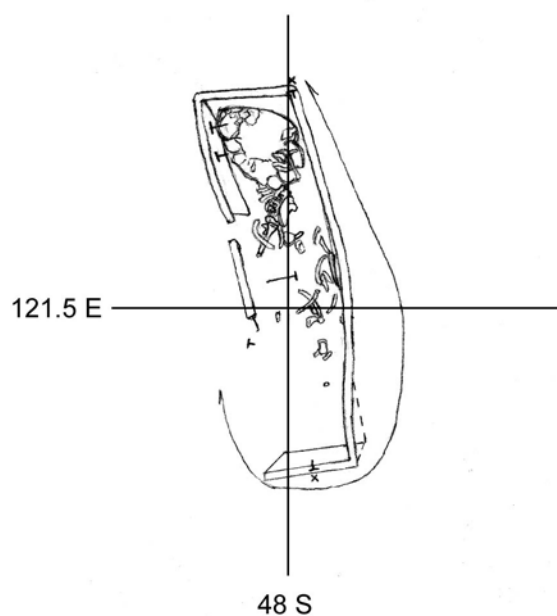
Elevation of Cranium: 0.37' asl

Temporal Group: Late

Burial 386 was of an infant less than 4 months old. The grave was in the northern area of the cemetery, near the east side of Lot 16. The grave fill soil held a few fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, possible redware, a clay pipe stem with a bore hole of 4/64", red brick, wood, oyster shell and mammal bone. Field notes indicated that the excavators found jimson weed seeds, but they were not catalogued or inventoried.

Burial 386 had been oriented with the head to the west. Field notes indicate that the southern edge of the coffin had been disturbed and contained intrusive fragments of brick and charcoal. The skeletal remains (ribs, vertebrae, and long bones) were disturbed and the cranium was crushed. There were also deep cracks running through the burial due to the drying of the clay. As a result, the soil was water screened to recover additional bone after the removal of the pedestals. The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of .58' and at the bottom .06'. Samples of the coffin wood were taken but never identified. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the perimeter of the coffin. One whole nail measured at 1.9" long was recorded *in situ* at an elevation of 0.19'.

Burial 386 did not overlap with any other burial. It lay to the east of and between two adult graves, Burials 210 and 242, but does not seem to have been related clearly to either one. The area to the north, east, and south of Burial 386 was never fully excavated, so the proximity of other burials is unknown. Based on its location north of the former boundary fence, Burial 386 was designated a Late group burial.

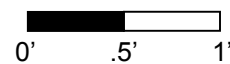


Burial #: 386

Drawn by: W. Williams

Date: 6/23/92

Drawing #: 837



Burial 387

Series 38

Catalog # 1996

Datum Point: 101

Grid coordinates: S78/E227

Elevation of Cranium: -0.25 asl'

Temporal Group: Early

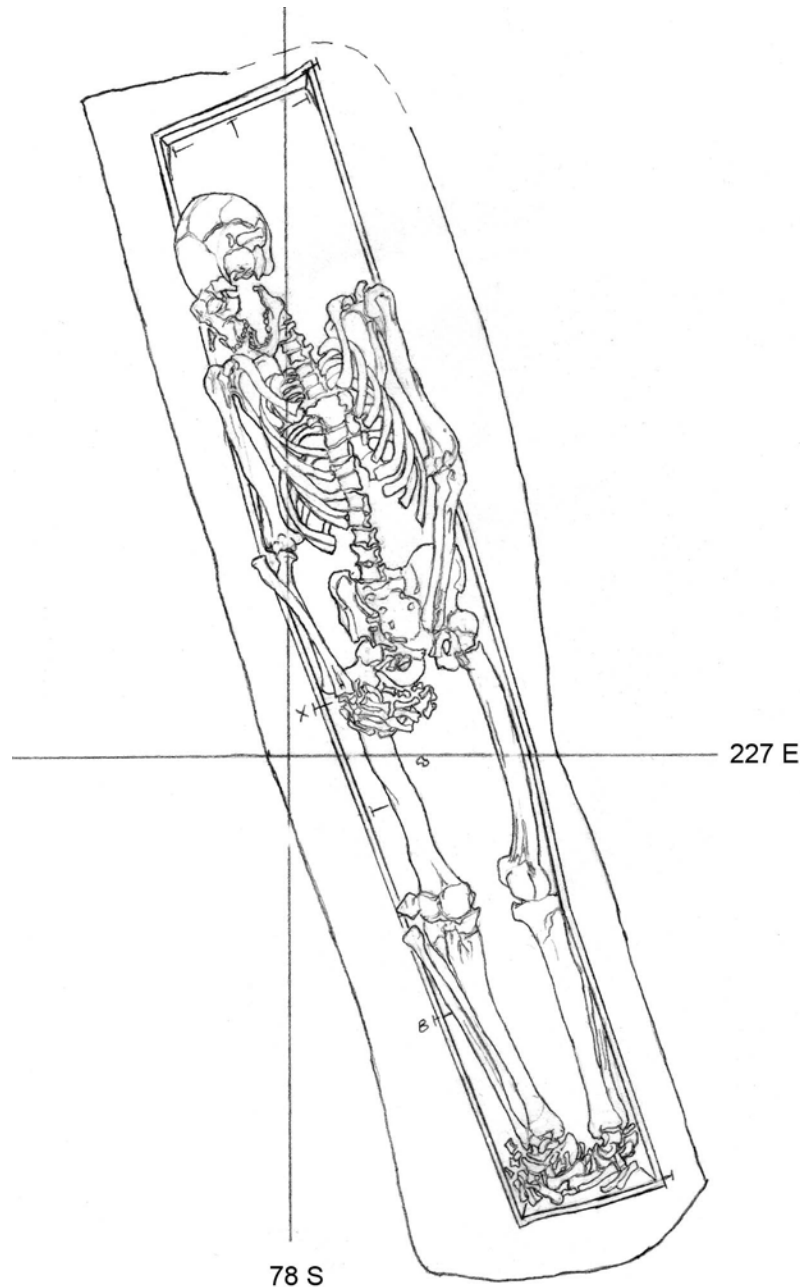
Burial 387, located in Lot 20 ½, in the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a man between 34 and 44 years old. The grave shaft outline was slightly rounded at the foot end of the coffin, with a disturbance at the northwestern corner. The grave shaft soil was not described, but it contained numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware and kiln furniture, oyster shell, and a fragment of olive green bottle glass. Because Burial 387 lay directly beneath Burial 366, years, the contents of the latter's grave fill may have originated in the fill of the Burial 387 grave shaft. The ceramic waste in the soil immediately surrounding the coffin was very sparse, and might have been intrusive from the burial above.

The coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of -0.14' at the northwestern corner and at -0.99' at the northeastern corner. The coffin appeared extremely narrow and rectangular or tapered in shape. Field records indicate that an oyster shell was found on the coffin lid; this item was identified in the laboratory as the whole upper and lower valves of the oyster. Unfortunately, the shell was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the coffin's top and bottom perimeters. Excavators observed that the north and south walls of the coffin had been disturbed, which caused the some of the skeletal remains to lie outside of the designated coffin walls; alternatively, the coffin may have been hexagonal rather than straight-sided.

The deceased had been buried supine with his head to the west, with his right hand pronated over the upper thigh and his left hand pronated over the center of the pelvis. The cranium was crushed and partially embedded in the south coffin wall. The burial tilted downhill toward the feet, which were recorded at an elevation of -1.16'. The incline of the skeletal remains is clearly indicated in the field drawing, which shows a fairly large space between the headboard and the cranium and the feet pushed down to the foot of the coffin.

Laboratory staff cataloged a fragment of a cast copper alloy cufflink or button from an unknown provenience associated with this burial. The item was not drawn in the field or mentioned in field notes, nor was it photographed before it was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center. No clear evidence associated the artifact with this burial; however, the overlying Burial 366, which had slumped into Burial 387, contained a cast copper alloy button, possibly a match for the item. It is possible that the artifact was originally associated with Burial 366.

Burial 387 and the adjacent Burial 388 (of a woman aged 29 to 57) had similarly narrow coffins, similar hand positions (which could have been due to the extremely narrow coffins) and appeared to be aligned, implying that the burials may have been contemporaneous. Both contained stoneware waste material in their shafts -- they either post-dated the kiln refuse disposal in this area, or the material was intrusive from later disturbances. Based on the apparently tapered coffin and the possible interment prior to the heavy kiln dumping in the area, this burial is placed in the Early Group.

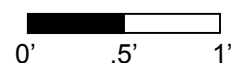


Burial #: 387

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/9/92

Drawing #: 867



Burial 388

Series 52

Catalog # 2008

Datum Point: 100

Grid coordinates: S75.5/E222

Elevation of Cranium: -0.38' asl

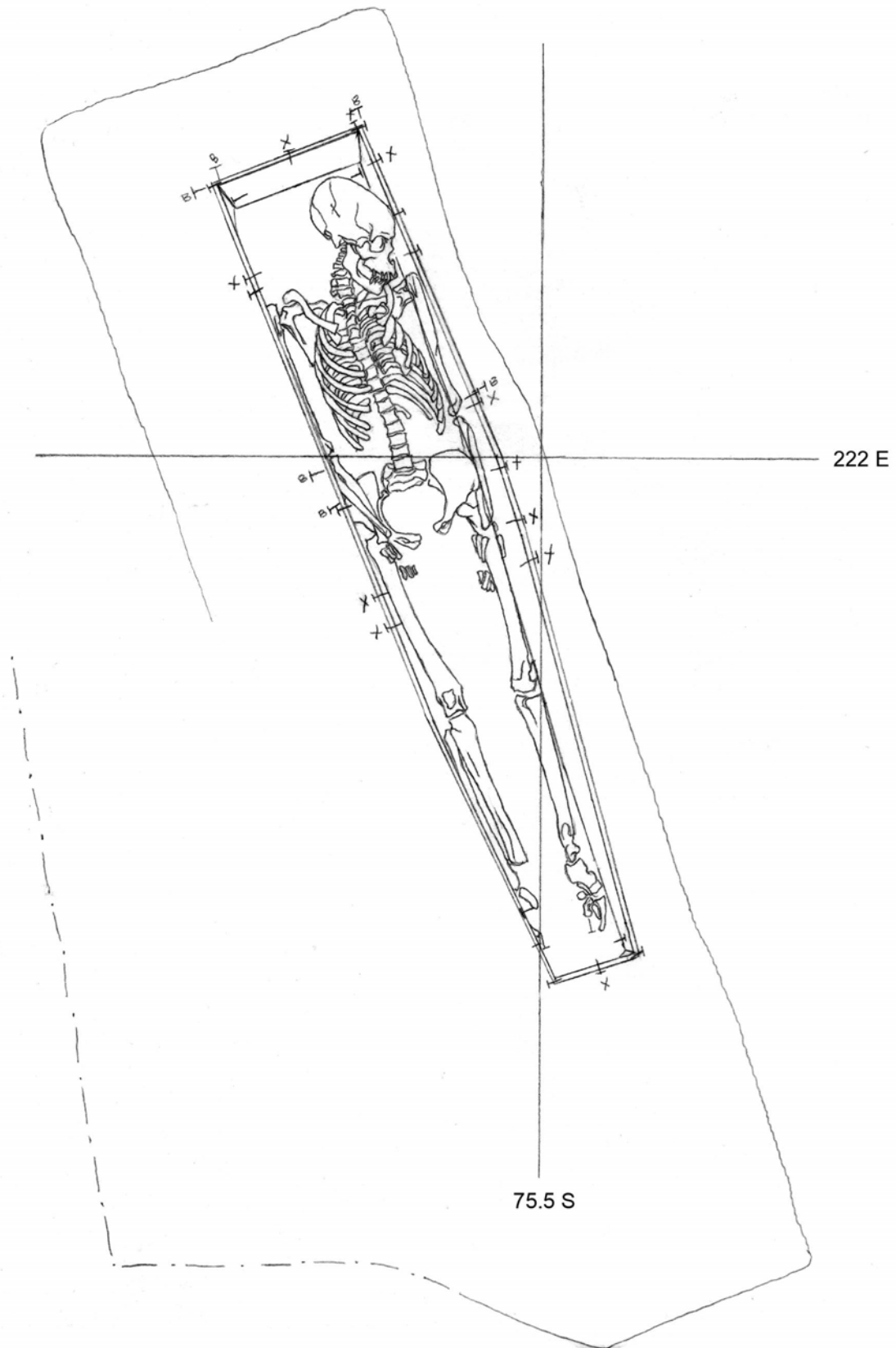
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 388, located in Lot 20 ½, at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a woman between 29 and 57 years old. The grave shaft outline was described as very long and rectangular in shape. Portions of the outline had been obscured by disturbances at the site. The grave shaft soil contained about 300 sherds of kiln furniture and salt-glazed stoneware, pieces of clam and oyster shell, fragments of cow bone fragments, and a clay pipe bowl.

The lid of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of -0.36'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeter, with eleven vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried in a tapered coffin with her head to the west, in supine position with both hands pronated over the thighs. The skeletal remains were complete except for some foot bones. The cranium was in poor condition with multiple fractures. Excavators collected a wood sample from the coffin headboard, which was subsequently labeled as "dowel from lid;" its true provenience is unclear. Another lid sample was identified as red pine. Field notes indicated that two straight pins were found, but only one was drawn *in situ*, on the cranium, and only one was cataloged.

According to field records, Burial 388 overlay another grave, Burial 424, which was represented only by an apparent grave cut outline and a few small bone fragments with modern debris (newspaper) interspersed. Burial 424 was identified four weeks after the removal of Burial 388, and the entire area was disturbed in the interim. "Burial 421," adjacent to the west, was also voided when it was determined to be a disturbance containing miscellaneous bone fragments rather than a burial.

Burial 388 and Burial 387 to its south had similar very narrow coffins and pronated hand positions, and were aligned. The burials appeared contemporaneous. Both contained some stoneware waste material in their shafts, indicating that they either post-dated the kiln refuse disposal in this area, or that the material was intrusive from later disturbances. The tapered four-sided coffin places Burial 388 in the Early Group.

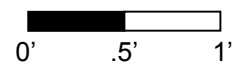


Burial #: 388

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/30/92

Drawing #: 850



Burial 389

Series 50

Catalog # 2023

Datum Point: 95

Grid coordinates: S82/E220

Elevation of Cranium: 1.87' asl

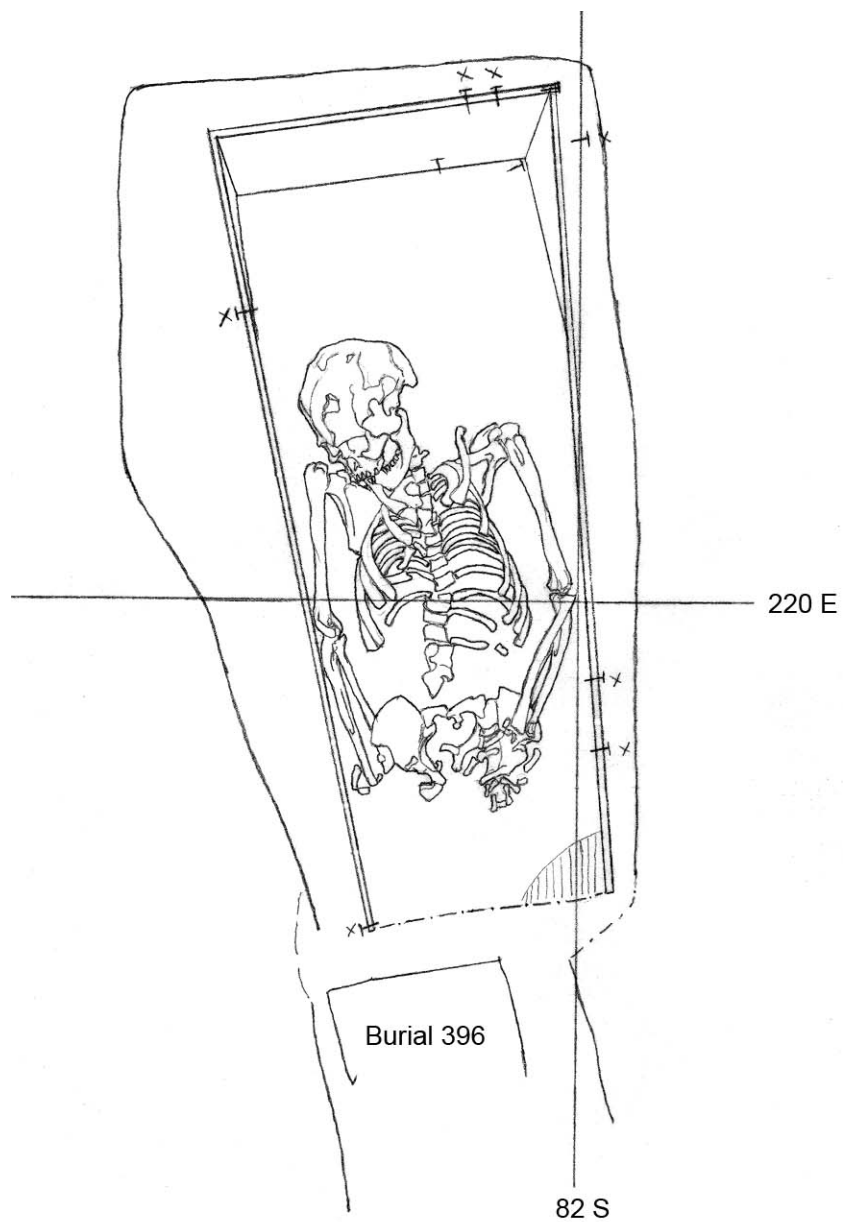
Temporal Group: Early

Burial 389, located in Lot 20 ½, at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the truncated remains of woman of undetermined age. The grave shaft outline appeared to be tapered, but only the western half was discernable due to truncation by Burial 396 the grave of a child between 6 ½ and 8 ½ years, at its eastern end. The high point of the grave shaft outline was recorded at an elevation of 2.58' at the northwest corner. The soil was described as red sand mottled with brown-yellow and grey-green clay. It contained a few brick fragments and numerous sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln waste, and kiln furniture. The grave was overlain by the western part of a dump associated with the potteries in the area; the kiln furniture and waste may have been intrusive from the later industrial dump situated above the grave.

The remaining portions of the coffin lid were recorded as well preserved. The coffin was four-sided and tapered toward the foot. The elevation of the lid at the southwest corner of the headboard was recorded at 2.71'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeters of the coffin, with seven vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. Field notes indicated that the headboard was unusually wide, measuring 1.6'. The grave floor may have sloped downward to the east: the cranium appeared to have slid away from the coffin headboard, leaving a wide empty space. The bottom of the coffin at the easternmost surviving portion was recorded at an elevation of 1.28'.

The deceased had been buried in supine position, head to the west and the left hand on the innominate. The right hand was absent except for an eroded wrist bone, and the rest of her skeleton was missing below the pelvis. Excavators noted that the bones were stained black and had accrued an unidentified material, possibly a mineral deposit. A single straight pin was found on the cranium.

As mentioned above, Burial 389 was truncated Burial by 396. Burial 389 may have been aligned with another adult grave, Burial 432. Based on the tapered coffin and the fact that it had been truncated by a later interment, Burial 389 has been assigned to the Early Group.

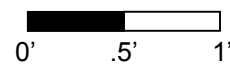


Burial #: 389

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/7/92

Drawing #: 861



Burial 390

Catalog # 2032

Datum Point: A2

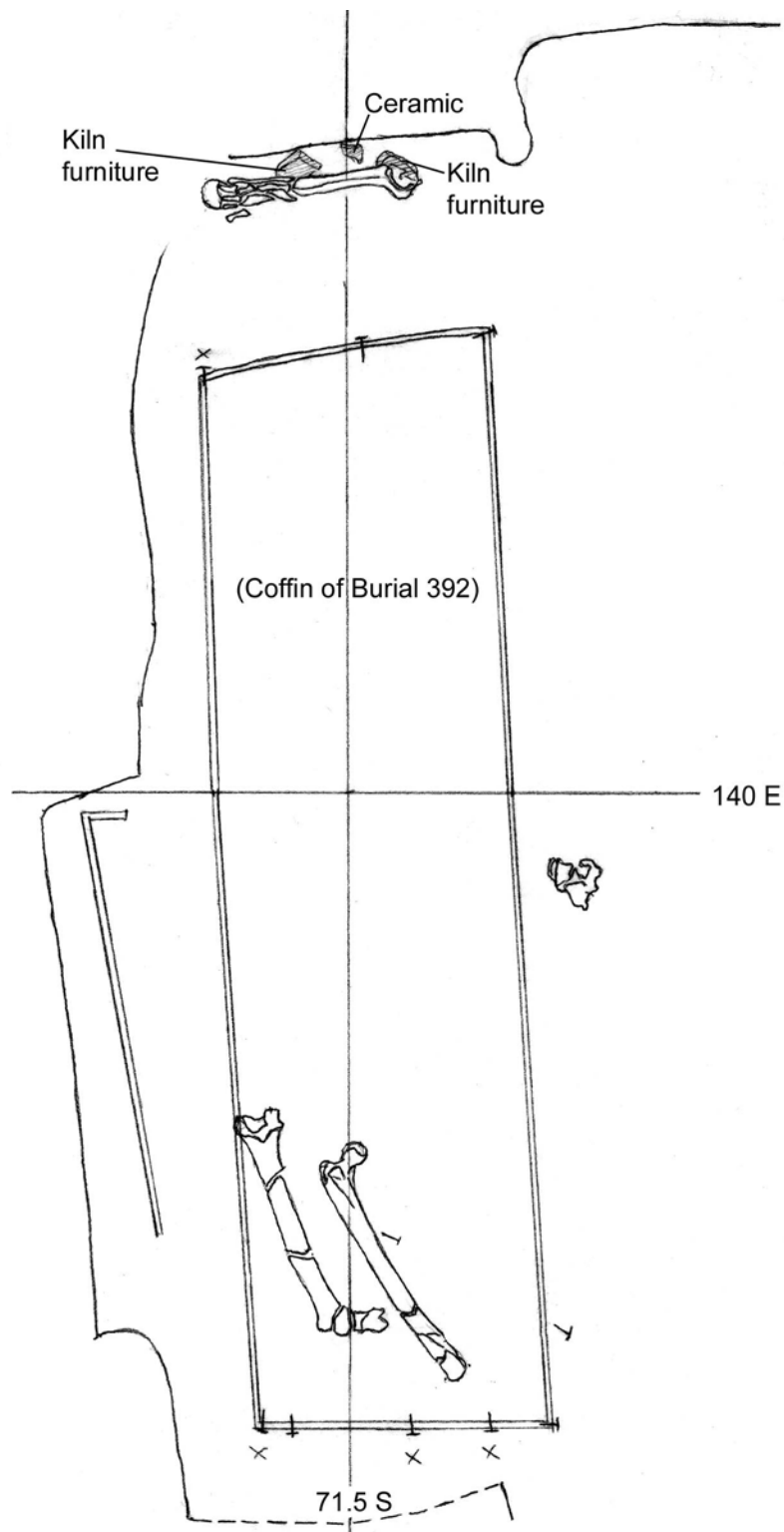
Grid coordinates: S71.5/E140

Elevation of Cranium: 1.41' asl (not cranium)

Temporal Group: Middle

The disassociated skeletal elements (right and left femora, a humerus, and a partial occipital) designated Burial 390 were identified as those of a man between 25 and 35 years old. Burial 390 was extensively disturbed by the interment of Burial 392. The femora lay over the east end of the coffin, the humerus was laid against the west wall of the grave shaft and the cranial fragment lay on the coffin's north side.

Based on the relationship to Burial 392, and in the absence of evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 390 has been designated a Middle group interment.

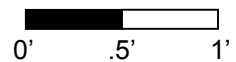


Burial #: 390

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 6/29/92

Drawing #: 846



Burial 391

Series 57

Catalog # 2034

Datum Point: 110 (1.83' asl)

Grid coordinates: S68/E140.5

Elevation of Cranium: 1.69' asl

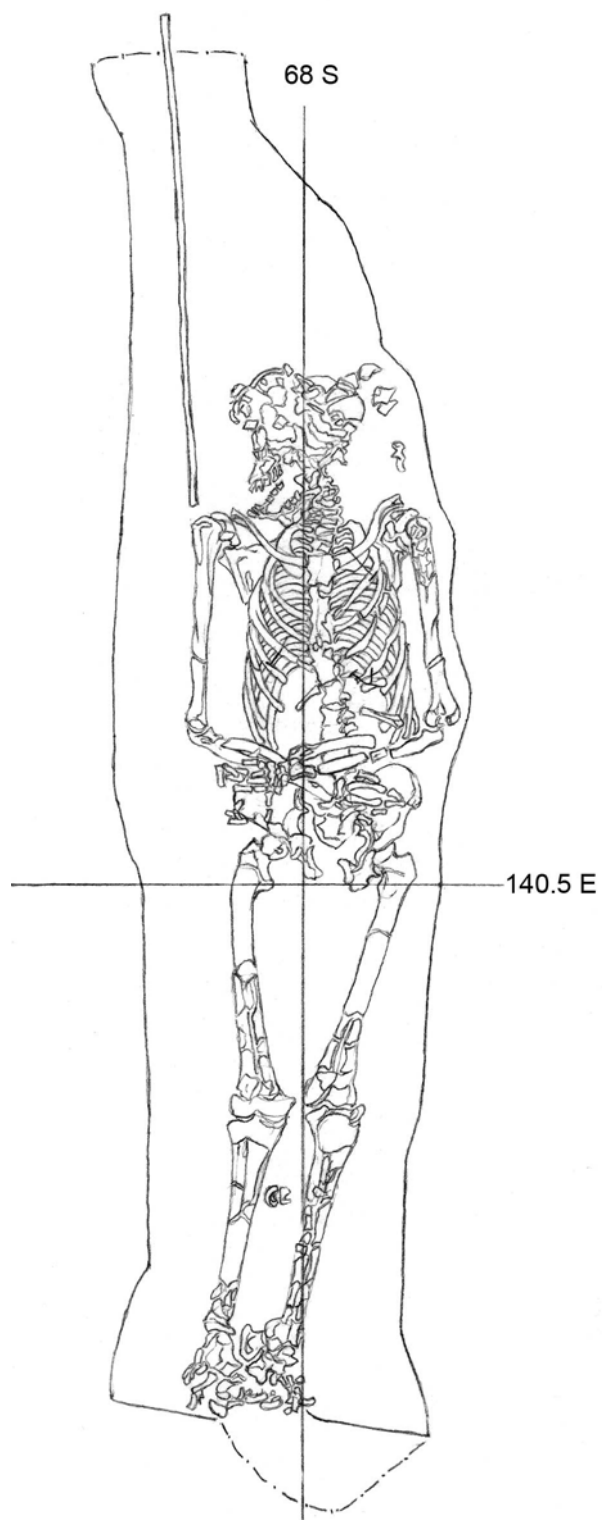
Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 391 held the remains of a man between 16 ½ and 19 ½ years old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17 just to the south of the projected alignment of the former boundary fence. This area had been scraped down by backhoe until coffin stains appeared; however, this burial had no coffin. The grave shaft was recorded at elevations of 1.43' to 1.65' asl and the skeletal remains were exposed at 1.69' asl. Excavators noted a coffin line along the south edge of the burial, extending west of the remains; this coffin stain was from Burial 426, an unexcavated grave that lay immediately to the south and beneath Burial 391.

Artifacts from the burial included intrusive material from a disturbance near the feet, some wood fragments, and several nails, which may have been present in the soil matrix. However, the nails were recovered in direct association with bone, and could have been deliberately placed in the burial, so they were reburied with the skeletal remains. Fragments of extraneous bone and teeth were found in the grave fill and identified as those of an individual approximately 13 years old. The area contained numerous disturbed burials, any of which could have been the source of the extraneous remains.

The man had been placed directly in the ground supine, with his head to the west and his hands crossed over his abdomen. The skeletal remains were severely crushed but complete.

The south side of Burial 391 overlay the north side of Burial 426. The latter was not fully exposed or excavated, but appeared to have a four-sided coffin. The scarcity of material evidence in Burial 391 made temporal assignment difficult, but based on stratigraphic position this burial has been assigned to the Late Middle Group.

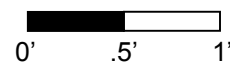


Burial #: 391

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/15/92

Drawing #: 878



Burial 392

Catalog # 2039

Datum Point: 110 (1.83' asl)

Grid coordinates: S71.5/E140

Elevation of Cranium: 1.04' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 392 was of a man between 43 and 53 years of age. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, in an area that had been cleared by backhoe down to the level of the coffins. The grave shaft was clearly visible on all sides except the north. Its fill was described as grey-brown silt with yellow-brown, red-brown, and grey sandy silt mottling. Grave fill artifacts included several sherds of stoneware, a piece of kiln furniture, a nail, and a molded tobacco pipe bowl fragment, which was lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001. The grave fill also contained disassociated skeletal elements from a man between 25 and 35 years old, designated Burial 390. This grave was probably disturbed by the interment of Burial 392.

The rectangular coffin lid was identified at elevations of 0.83' to 1.23' asl. It appeared to have at least two cross pieces nailed to the lengthwise boards. Other pieces of wood recorded on the lid may have been extraneous to this burial, possibly from the underlying Burial 416 (an Early group adult burial) or the aforementioned Burial 390. A wood sample from the coffin side was identified as pine and a sample from an unspecified location was identified as cedar.

The cranium was exposed at the same time as the coffin lid. The deceased had been laid in the typical supine position, with his hands at his sides, but with his head to the east, which was very unusual in this cemetery. Although this orientation may have been deliberate, it is also possible that the rectangular coffin made it difficult to distinguish the head of the coffin from the foot, resulting in an inadvertent head-to-east position.

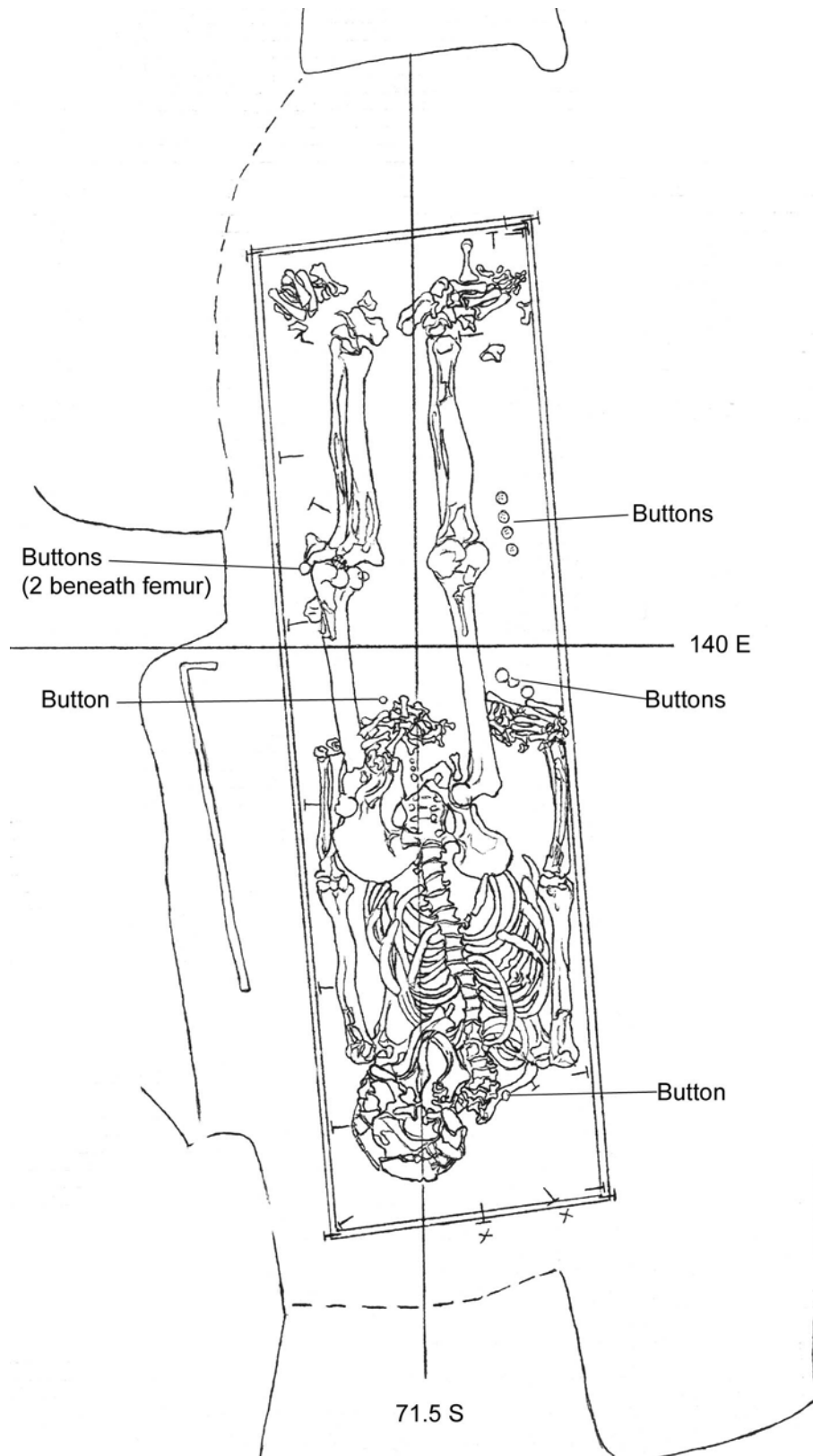


Twelve buttons were recorded in place and recovered (some in fragments) from this burial, along with remnants of fine wool (one with an obvious button hole). Bone button backs were located at the knees (four at the right and three at the left), and near the hands (three at the right and one at the left). The button backs from the right hand were 21 to 22 mm in diameter, while the others were 15 to 16 mm. In addition, a 16 mm octagonal

button or cuff link face with a cast loop shank was found at the right shoulder (the shank link apparently did not survive), and during laboratory cleaning of the cervical vertebrae, a portion of a second octagonal face was found.

The skeletal remains were in poor condition, crushed and heavily eroded, although complete. Three round possible urinary stones were removed from below the inominate. Possible healed fractures were also noted on the left patella and right ribs.

Burial 392 appeared to have substantially disturbed Burial 390 and the underlying Burial 416. Burial 392 also cut into the northeast corner of the grave shaft of Burial 326. Burial 426, an unexcavated grave, lay just to the north of Burials 392 and 416. Based on the graves impacted by its placement, Burial 392 has been assigned to the Late Middle temporal group.

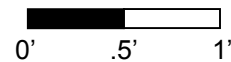


Burial #: 392

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/10/92

Drawing #: 870



Burial 393

Series 52

Catalog # 2051

Datum Point: 95

Grid coordinates: S84/E211

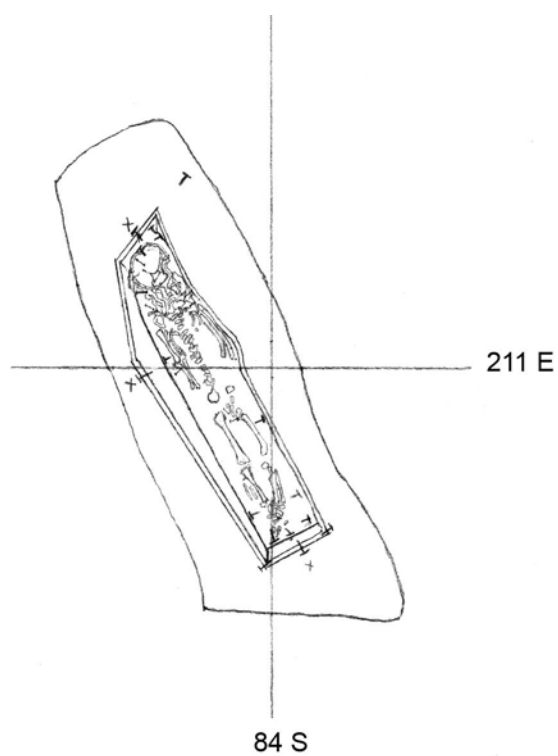
Elevation of Cranium: 2.54' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 393 held the remains of a peri- or neonatal infant. The grave was located in Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, atop Burial 405, which held a child 6 to 10 years old. The grave shaft outline was irregularly shaped and the grave shaft soil contained a sherd of salt-glazed stoneware, a sherd of kiln furniture, and an oyster shell fragment.

The coffin lid was reached at an elevation of 2.63'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom coffin perimeters, with three vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The coffin was narrow and bowed out slightly at the south side; it appeared hexagonal, although the shape is in doubt. The infant had been laid supine with the head to the west and arms fully extended. The fragmented cranial bones were scattered, as were the bones of the feet. Five straight pins were recorded *in situ*: two at the cranium and one at the right clavicle, all of which were surrounded by concentrations of hair; one at the right radius/ulna; and one at the left femur. Field notes also indicated that small fragments of oyster shell were found above the coffin lid, but they were not cataloged or inventoried as coffin lid items and may have been inventoried as grave fill.

As noted, Burial 393 was located on top of Burial 405, though the two burials had separate grave shaft outlines. Both graves held narrow coffins with problematic shapes. Burial 393 was probably placed deliberately within the grave of Burial 405, albeit at a later date. Absent any evidence to place it more precisely in time, Burial 393 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

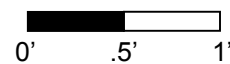


Burial #: 393

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/3/92

Drawing #: 857



Burial 394

Catalog #2056

Datum Point: 109

Grid coordinates: S59.5/E185

Elevation of Cranium: -0.59' asl (not cranium)

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 394 consisted of remains of an adult between 16 to 25 years old, whose sex was not determined. The remains were located in an area that had been disturbed by 19th-century construction on Lot 18. Skeletal elements, disturbed by backhoe during clearing of the area, were very fragmented and were primarily from the lower half of the body (mostly tibia, fibula, femur and innominate fragments). A wood sample, possibly from the coffin, was collected but not identified, and was not salvaged after the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

The soil surrounding the burial was described as red-brown sand with patches of mottled yellow-brown clay. It contained fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, nails, wood, clam and oyster shell, and mammal bones, as well as intrusive material including modern sanitary tiles, mirror glass, window glass, linoleum, and plaster from 20th century construction. Since all loose artifacts in close proximity to the burial were catalogued as Burial 394, and no grave cut was identified due to the extensive disturbance, no artifacts could not be definitively associated with the deceased.

Burial 394 has been placed in the default Middle Group.

The field drawing did not represent remains *in situ* within in a grave and/or does not provide information on a burial context; therefore it has not been reproduced.

Burial 395

Series 59

Catalog #2058

Datum Point: 111 (1.69' asl)

Grid coordinates: S76.5/E135.5

Elevation of Cranium: -1.11' asl

Temporal Group: Late Middle

Burial 395 was of a man aged 43 to 53 years. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 17, in an area that had been excavated by backhoe to expose the grave shafts and coffin outlines. The grave shaft was originally believed to be the shaft of Burial 376, which lay above Burial 395. The fill was described as red sand and dark grey-brown silt mottled with yellow-brown sandy silt. No artifacts were recovered from the shaft of Burial 395, but some of the grave shaft artifacts assigned to Burial 376 may have originated in Burial 395.

The hexagonal coffin was encountered at an elevation of -0.52', and the bottom lay at -1.55'. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom perimeters. Skeletal remains were badly eroded, wet and fragile, but complete. The man had been laid supine with his head to the west, arms at his sides with the hands resting on the pelvis. One straight pin was recorded *in situ* on the skull.

The top of the Burial 395 coffin lay about 0.7' beneath the bottom of Burial 376, offset slightly to the north and oriented slightly more southerly. Burial 395 may have been contemporary with Burial 373, a nearby low-lying burial of a woman aged 45 to 60. These burials appeared to be within a north-south row that spanned the entire excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south, and encompassed a broad demographic and temporal range. This row may represent a contour in the hillside. If Burial 395 was contemporary with Burial 373, then the overlying Burial 376 postdated both, although all three of these burials, including Burial 395, have been assigned to the default Middle Group.

Burial 396

Series 50

Catalog # 2059

Datum Point: 94

Grid coordinates: S82.5/E224

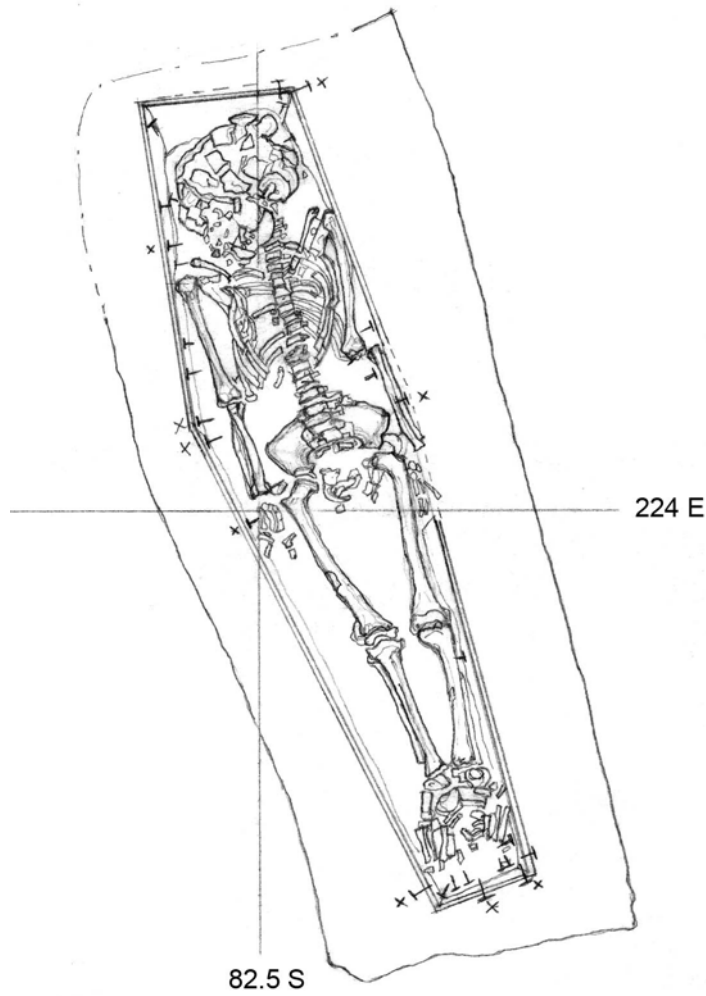
Elevation of Cranium: 1.43' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 396, located in Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavation site, held the remains of a child between 6 ½ and 8 ½ years old. The shaft outline appeared rectangular, although the southwestern corner was not discernable. The high point of the grave cut, close to the southwestern corner, was recorded at an elevation of 2.77'. The grave had been dug through a waste dump from nearby pottery kilns, and the shaft fill contained over a thousand sherds of salt-glazed stoneware, some kiln furniture, a few brick fragments, two pieces of unidentified mammal bone, and a fragment of oyster shell. Two phalanges found above the coffin lid were probably from the underlying Burial 389, a woman's truncated grave.

The hexagonal coffin lid was recorded at an elevation of 1.81' and appeared to have collapsed and crushed the cranium. Excavators noted that large rocks had lain directly on the skeleton and may have damaged some of the skeletal remains. Nails were recorded *in situ*, around the top and bottom coffin perimeters, with eight vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The deceased had been buried supine, with head to the west and hands at the sides. Excavators noted that the north side of the coffin wall had slumped in onto the left hand, left fibula and the left foot. Five straight pins were recorded *in situ*: three on the cranium (at least one of which had preserved a hair sample), one on the distal left humerus and one on the right ribs. A small, unidentified iron artifact, which was not cataloged or inventoried in the laboratory, and some intrusive potsherds and kiln furniture were found inside the coffin.

Burial 396 truncated the eastern end of Burial 389, indicating that the child's burial postdated it. Burial 396 has been assigned to the Middle temporal group.

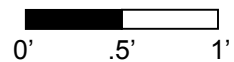


Burial #: 396

Drawn by: K. Eilberg

Date: 7/8/92

Drawing #: 866



Burial 397

Series 37

Catalog # 2060

Datum Point: 94

Grid coordinates: S87/E229

Elevation of Cranium: 0.51' asl

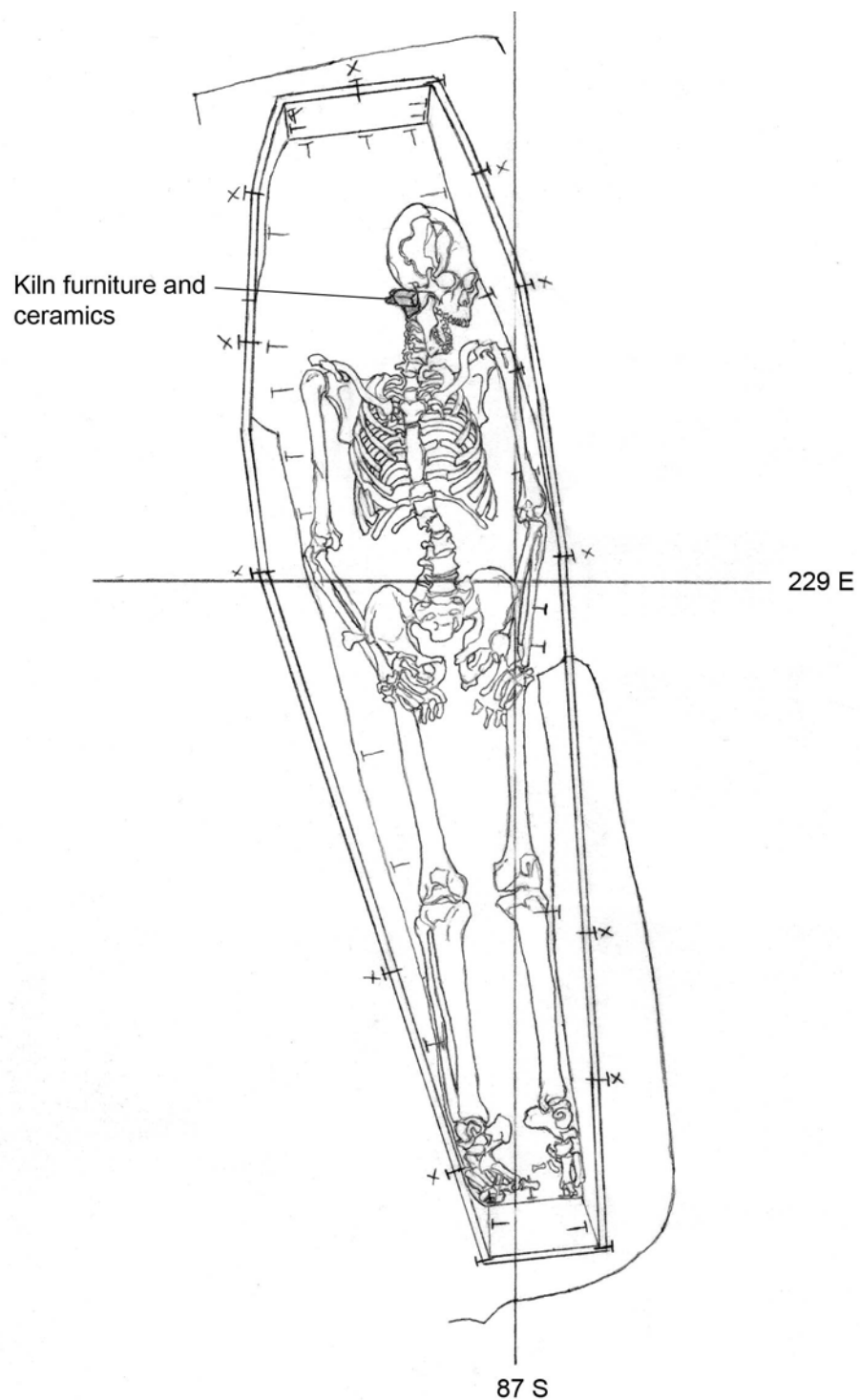
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 397, located at the far rear of Lot 20 ½ at the eastern end of the excavated site, held the remains of a woman between 30 and 40 years old. The rectangular grave cut was shared with the overlying Burial 341, of a man of undetermined age. The grave shaft fill contained hundreds of fragments of salt-glazed stoneware, kiln furniture, a fragment of redware, nails and numerous fragments of oyster and clam shell.

The coffin lid, hexagonal in shape, was recorded at an elevation of 0.83'. Excavators noted that the coffin appeared large in the field drawings because the upper walls had extended outward. Nails were recorded *in situ* around the top and bottom coffin perimeters, with twelve vertical nails attaching the lid to the sides. The woman was buried with her head to the west in supine position, hands directly atop her thighs. Burial 341 had slumped down onto Burial 397 and apparently caused fractures to the cranium. The dental remains showed signs of deliberate modification (distal chipping).

Fragments of a straight pin or pins were recovered from the cranium during cleaning in the laboratory. A fragment each of ceramic and kiln furniture were recorded *in situ* at the base of the cranium, but considering the vast amounts of sherds found in the grave fill, it is likely these fell in from the grave shaft. The coffin bottom was recorded at an elevation of 0.08'. Excavators noted that they checked the bottom of the grave cut and found no evidence of an underlying burial.

As noted, Burial 341 directly overlay Burial 397, and they appear to have shared the same grave. The grave may have been aligned with Burials 366 and 353 to the north. Burials 341 and 397 have been designated a Middle Group interment, based on overall stratigraphic position and in the absence of evidence that would place the grave more precisely in time.

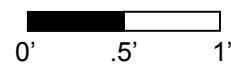


Burial #: 397

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/14/92

Drawing #: 875



Burial 398

Catalog #2061

Datum Point: 90

Grid coordinates: S93/E256.1

Elevation of Cranium: 0.67' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Field notes state that Burial 398 consisted of “all the bone fragments and artifacts in redeposited fill dirt in the extreme SE corner of Structure F.” The area was heavily disturbed by the construction of retaining walls for the buildings at 290 Broadway. An unknown number of burials were damaged or destroyed by this construction. The surrounding soil yielded a few sherds of local stoneware, window, bottle, and drinking glass fragments, and a piece of unidentified gastropod shell. Human skeletal remains recovered included cranial fragments, teeth, vertebrae, ribs, and long bone fragments; they appeared to have been from an adult aged 25 to 35 years. Excavators believed that Burial 398 and Burial 403, the remains of a man between 39 and 65 years, represented the same individual. Laboratory notes indicated that Burial 403 was voided and the remains were joined with those from Burial 398. Each was cataloged separately, however, and the skeletal remains of Burial 398 appeared to be from a younger adult than those of Burial 403.

Artifacts recovered near the bones included nails and nail fragments, straight pins, a copper-alloy ring (21 mm. inside band diameter), and a portion of an octagonal cufflink. A button was found to the north of the main concentration of bone, but not cataloged with this burial; it was probably cataloged with Burial 403.

Burial 398 has been assigned to the default Middle temporal group.

Burial 399

Catalog # 2063

Datum Point: 104 (3.31' asl)

Grid coordinates: S79/E213

Elevation of Cranium: -0.08' asl

Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 399 was of an infant less than 4 months old. The grave was located at the rear of Lot 20 ½ in the eastern part of the excavated site. Although the field notes mentioned extraneous nails in the shaft fill, all nails were packaged in the same bag and could not be differentiated in the laboratory.

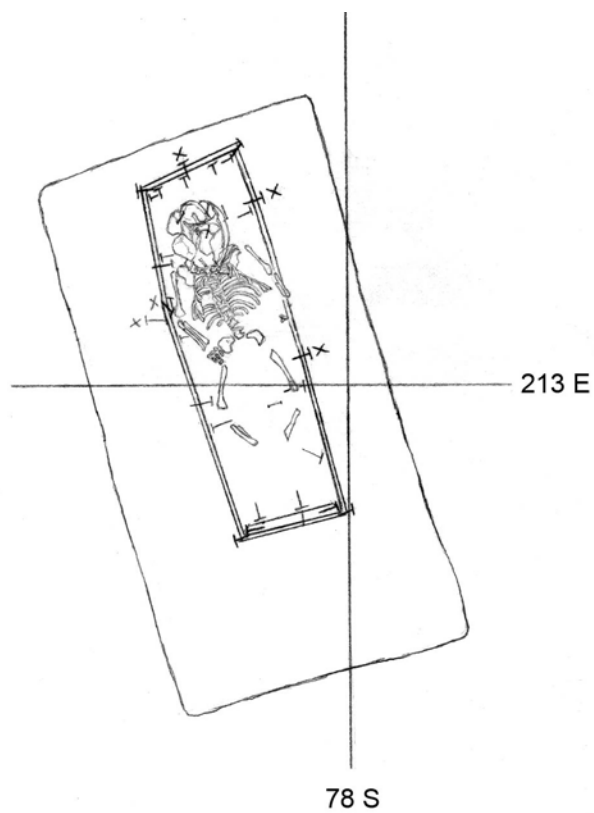
The infant was buried in a rectangular coffin, in supine position with the head to the west. The lid of the coffin was recorded at an elevation of .16' and the bottom at -0.23'. Several vertical nails were recorded *in situ* around the coffin's top perimeter and an additional seventeen nails delineated the coffin bottom. The skeletal remains were in fair to poor condition. The skeleton was nearly complete, but bone surfaces and epiphyses were very eroded and the cranium was crushed.

Eight straight pins were recorded *in situ*: five at the cranium, one at the neck, and one adjacent to the left femur, lying on a bit of preserved coffin wood. Field notes indicate that a concentration of seed, probably jimson weed, was found at the distal end of the left tibia. The seeds were inventoried, but not conclusively identified before they were lost in the collapse of the World Trade Center on September 11, 2001.

Excavators recorded large amounts of hair and possible tissue on the cranium, and samples were collected for later analysis. Another sample was taken from the upper thoracic vertebrae and left rib area where a copper-alloy straight pin was present.



Burial 399 was aligned parallel to and approximately 2' north of Burial 415, an interment of a man between 35 and 55 years old. The close proximity and alignment may have indicated a relationship between the two. Absent evidence that would place it otherwise, Burial 399 has been assigned to the default Middle Group.

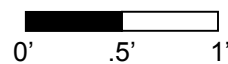


Burial #: 399

Drawn by: M. Schur

Date: 7/14/92

Drawing #: 874



Burial 400

Series 56

Catalog #2064

Datum Point: 122 (2.67' asl)

Grid coordinates: S65.5/E130

Elevation of Cranium: 2.09' asl

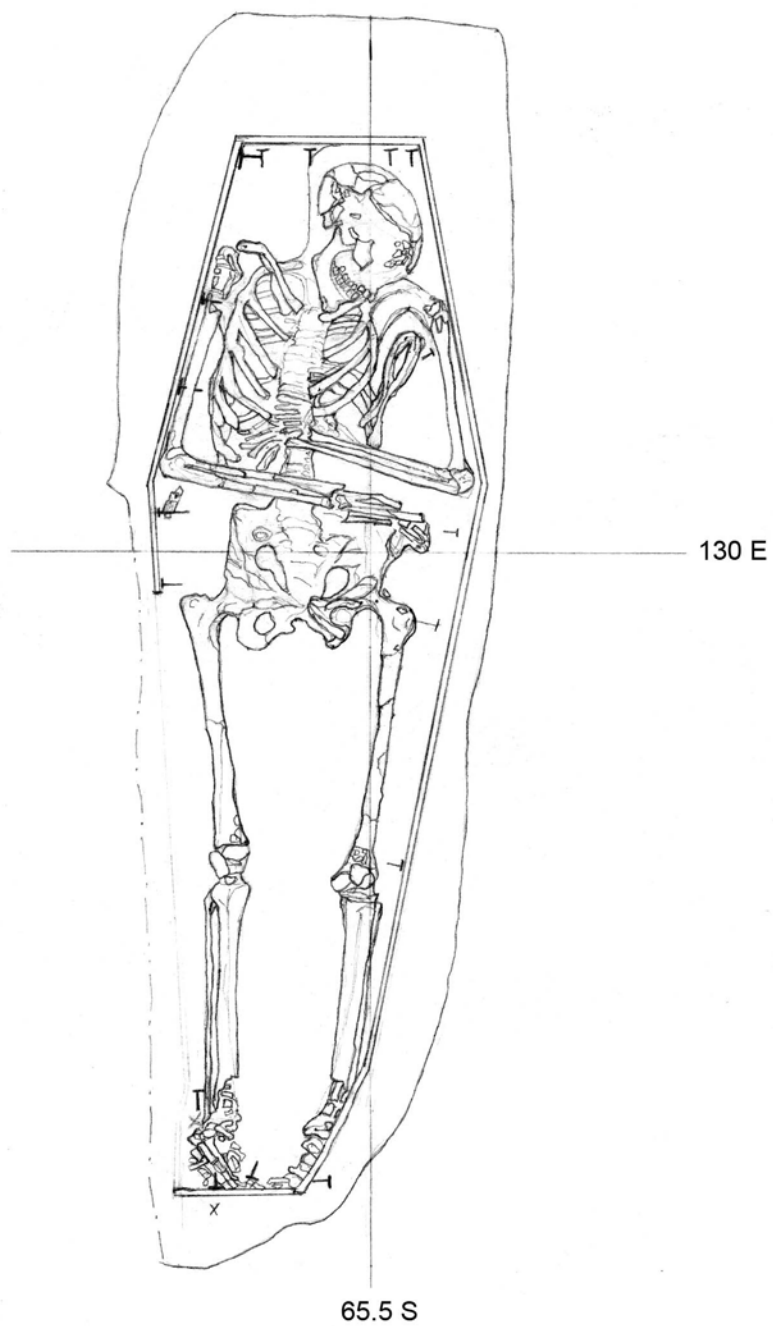
Temporal Group: Middle

Burial 400 held the remains of a man 25 to 35 years old. The grave shaft fill was described as brownish-yellow silt with sand, mottled with strong brown and grey-brown silt. A few ceramic sherds and a piece of kiln furniture were recovered from the shaft. A sherd found in the coffin was deemed intrusive and was bagged along with the fill items. Because the sherd could not be singled out, and it is virtually certain it was intrusive rather than a deliberate placement, it was not reburied with the human remains.

The coffin lid was encountered at 2.41' asl, and the bottom at 1.37'. Burial 352 had disturbed the eastern half of the coffin's south side. Otherwise, the sides, headboard, and footboards were discernable, with nails *in situ* around the bottom, outlining the hexagonal perimeter. The skeletal remains were in poor condition, very crushed and eroded. The deceased had been placed supine with his head to the west. Both elbows were bent at a 90° angle with forearms laid across the abdomen. This arm position is very similar to that of Burial 324, of a woman between 25 and 35. The burials were at similar elevations, and both had been slightly disturbed by Burial 352, a grave that was placed between them. Burials 324 and 400 may have been interred at or near the same time and/or been related in some way (prepared for burial by the same individuals?). Two copper-alloy pins were recovered from the top of the cranium, both with hair attached. The pins were sent to the laboratory for conservation and the hair was kept with the skeletal remains.

Burial 400 appeared to fall within a north-south row that spanned the excavated portion of the cemetery, from Burial 337 or 354 in the north to Burial 338 in the south. This row may have represented a contour in the hillside. At least two phases of interments were represented: an earlier one that included Burials 400 and 324, and a later one, which included Burial 352. The later burials lay at lower elevations, which suggested that the surface of the cemetery eroded during the interim.

Two possible post molds were recorded at the same elevation as the coffin top, and more post holes were recorded some distance to the east and west. These features may have represented one or more fence lines along the patent boundary that traversed the site; however, they were located slightly south of the surveyed boundary, and did not quite align with the clearer pattern of post holes recorded further west at the rear of lots 14 and 15. Burial 400 was located along this projected fence line, but it was not clear whether the grave predated or postdated the fence. Because this determination cannot be made, Burial 400 was assigned by default to the Middle temporal group.



Burial #: 400

Drawn by: K. Eilberg

Date: 7/17/92

Drawing #: 883

